MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 JANUARY 1982

Libya

In a speech to the General People's Congress, broadcast live by Tripoli radio's Voice of Arab Homeland, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said Arab governments that are friendly with the United States pose a greater danger to the Arab cause than does Israel. Such "agents," he added, must be exposed and toppled. He went on to state that any Arab who recognizes the United States is actually recognizing Israel and that he does not approve of holding or attending any Arab summit conference as long as the pro-U.S. Arab nations continue their present policy. Al-Qadhdhafi warned of an imminent Arab "collapse" because of repeated Arab retreats and deplored the lack of Arab unity.

Turning to relations with Saudi Arabia, Al-Qadhdhafi expressed approval of the restoration of Saudi-Libyan diplomatic ties but strongly criticized Saudi Arabia for having "unilaterally" broken relations last year. He said states should maintain contacts even if they fight each other, rather than acting "like children" and closing their embassies. Al-Qadhdhafi went on to note differences and "flagrant contradictions" between Libya and Saudi Arabia, accusing the Saudis of providing funds to the United States even when the U.S. fleet "attacks" Libya. Elsewhere in his speech, Al-Qadhdhafi deplored reported recent remarks by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to the effect that Saudi Arabia would recognize Israel under certain conditions. Al-Qadhdhafi said the very existence of Israel conflicts with the existence of the Arab nation.

Concerning reports that Libyan students in the United States have been recruited by U.S. intelligence servies, Al-Qadhdhafi said they can have no effect on Libya, which should continue to send students abroad to learn from other countries. He predicted that the United States will impose a ban on Libyan students out of fear that they pose a danger to the United States and because it does not want Libyans to obtain an education.

Speaking favorably about Libyan-Syrian unity efforts, Al-Qadhdhafi said unity can be implemented without establishing the same political system in each country. He also revealed that he has submitted a Libyan-Algerian-Tunisian unity proposal to the Algerian and Tunisian Governments. Al-Qadhdhafi exhorted the Arab masses to form people's congresses like those in Libya, which could join the Libyan General People's Congress and begin to mobilize the Arabs to unify and end the "domination" of their rulers.

Asserting that the situation in Chad is "very bad," the Libyan leaders said Libya now takes a neutral position toward the various warring parties there, but "cannot ignore" what goes on along its borders and added that the security of Chad is linked with that of Libya.

Syria

Strategic Cooperation With USSR -- Citing the London based newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, WAKH reported that Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said Syria may consider a strategic cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union similar to the U.S.-Israeli agreement.

Comment on Golan Heights, Arab-Israeli Confict -- Commenting on the forthcoming UN Security Council meeting on the Golan Heights issue, Damascus radio indicated that if UN member states are to adopt a "resolute stand" against Israel's decision to apply its law to the Golan, they should impose economic and political sanctions against Israel and suspend its membership in the United Nations. While Syria considers political and diplomatic action an indivisible part of the Arab struggle with Israel, the radio added, it does not believe that UN Security Council resolutions alone can solve the problem of Israeli occupation of Arab territory.

SANA reported that in a related commentary, AL-BA'TH called on the Arabs to prepare for a "decisive battle" with Israel and said they must not be deceived by all the proposed plans to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict, which are "no more than maneuverings by imperialist and Zionist circles."

Egypt

AI-AHRAM on Golan Issue -- According to MENA, AL-AHRAM called on the UN Security Council to take "specific actions" to make Israel revoke its decision "annexing" the Golan Heights. AL-AHRAM said the possible U.S. veto of sanctions against Israel will allow it to "swallow" the Golan with the world listening and watching.

Resumption of Trial -- MENA reported that the trial of those accused of assassinating president Anwar as-Sadat resumed with a plea on behalf of Lt Khalid al-Islambuli by his defense lawyer.

Percy Tour -- MENA reported that U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Charles Percy held separate meetings with Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Prime Minister Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. Muhyi ad-Din said afterward that Egypt has great confidence in the U.S. peacemaking role in the Middle East and that he and Percy had identically assessed the situation in the region.

Sudan

Student Demonstrations -- INA reported that students staged further demonstrations in Khartoum against the government's economic policies. Similar demonstrations occurred in some provincial towns, INA said.

Unity Council Illegal -- In a speech reported by SUNA, the SSU secretary for the southern region said the recently formed unity council of southern Sudan is illegal and unconstitutional. Asserting that the council has tried to threaten the legitimacy of the authorities by considering itself" a government within a government," he said it is backed by Sudan's enemies, particularly Libya. He revealed that the government has summoned the members of the council to Khartoum for questioning.

Israel

Jerusalem radio reported that Romanian special envoy Vasile Pungan arrived in Israel with a message from President Nicolae Ceausescu for Prime Minister Menahem Begin. According to the radio, reports from the Romanian Foreign Ministry indicate that Pungan's visit is connected with the Soviet initiative for an international conference on the Middle East and for a resumption of the dialogue with Israel. MA'ARIV reported that in his message, Ceausescu calls on Begin to honor Israel's undertaking to complete the evacuation of Sinai on time.

Saudi Arabia

According to WAKH, AL-JAZIRAH published an editorial supporting Iraq's call to Arab countries to sever relations with Iran. It said Iran is "in the same trench" with Israel and, by continuing its war with Iraq, is serving Israeli interests in the region.

Iran

Tehran radio reported that a government spokesman told a press conference that the recently established commission for the allocation of foreign exchange has decided that from now on foreign exchange will be allocated only for the import of food, medicine, agricultural goods and materials for industries that produce consumer goods or create new jobs. The spokesman also stated that the import of luxury goods is banned and noted that imports from Western countries have decreased by 17 percent since the revolution.

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'ARAFAT ADDRESSES LEBANESE DELEGATION 5 JAN

NC051650 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1133 GMT 5 Jan 82

[5 January speech delivered by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, identified as Abu 'Ammar, to a delegation of 600 persons and dignitaries of Ba'labakk and Al-Hirmil areas, Lebanon -- place not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] By God, if they would not say we seek settlement [outside Palestine] or an alternative homeland, I would refuse to carry Palestinian nationality. I would carry Arab nationality and the nationality of my Islamic nation. [applause] However, I am compelled to carry my Palestinian nationality so that Palestine will not be lost, exactly as we refused to have the Algerians carry any nationality except Algerian during the Algerian revolution, and exactly as we refuse to have the steadfast and patient person on the border strip carry the nationality of Sa'd Haddad.

Brothers, I heard my brother Imam Musa as-Sadr, the dear and absent imam, say: Those who are deprived in their land and in their homeland. To his I added: Those who are deprived of their homeland and also those who are deprived in their homeland.

Brothers, this is not a coincidence, believe me. In its glories and in its setbacks, the Arab nation has experienced tragedies and suffering.

Brothers, history says Salah ad-Din [marched] from Ash-Shaqif to Hittin and then to Bayt al-Maqdis [Jerusalem]. God willing, we will also march together from Al-Hirmil to Ba'labakk, to Al-Biqa', to the south, to Ash-Shaqif, to Hittin and then Jerusalem. [applause]

Brothers, one day I said -- and I hope you remember what I said -- that there is a dark tunnel. There are assassinations, there are plots, there are explosions, there are political plots, there are large military operations and there are diplomatic maneuvers. I have said this. When I spoke about the accordion war -- you might remember when I spoke about the accordion war a year ago, many said: 'Abu 'Ammar, what is [words indistinct] accordion war? I told them that when the Israeli-U.S. plan failed with us, it also failed to harm this cohesion -- the Lebanese-Palestinian cohesion in the 8-day war, in the [words indistinct] and the 15-day war in which the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces stood fast and in which martyrs fell. They thought -- Begin thought -- that they are (continuing their way). He devoured Palestine and digested it, and then came to devour and digest Lebanon. But thanks be to God for this cohesion and this vigilance. It is true that we are parying the price of this -- the price of (?unity) which has not stopped for a single moment. However, brothers, this is our destiny. Nobody can escape from his destiny. We are the refugees and you are the supporters. This is your destiny and this is our destiny until we return to Jerusalem. [applause]

You are required by your historical responsibility to remain with us because this is your destiny. It is your destiny that you should continue to fight with us. Nobody can escape his destiny. [applause] I am saying this so that those who are far and those who are near may hear me. This cohesion cannot but triumph. [words indistinct] I thrice swear by God -- and there is no God but he -- that I see victory as I see you here in front of me. [applause]

I am aware that we have difficult circumstances ahead of us. However, we cannot deal with our difficult circumstances by division. No, if we have difficult circumstances we have to confront them. If there is a problem between me and Abu al-Hawl, I must solve it. If there is a problem between Husn al-Umara and [word indistinct], I must solve it. Now that the enemy has failed to harm us militarily, he wants to stab us in the back by his [word indistinct] The assassinations and explosions are not accidents, believe me. Look for the plot.

They want this nation to kneel. They want to make it despair. They want to make us despair. However, I tell them there is no despair where there is faith, there is no despair where there are revolutionaries, there is no despair where there are free men. Let us join hands and put our problems courageously on the table. If there is a problem, we must solve it. If a mistake is made by some revolutionaries, we must rectify it. They are not angels. Where are [words indistinct] from? Do I bring revolutionaries from Scandinavia? [Words indistinct] brothers, if there is a mistake -- and I feel that there are mistakes -- it is your responsibility to rectify these mistakes and I give you this responsibility.

Brothers, God willing, we will unite. God willing, the youngest cub will march from here [words indistinct] holding the banner until he plants it over the Al-Aqsa mosque, God willing. [applause]

'ARAFAT RECEIVES U.S. PROFESSORS, JOURNALISTS

JN051754 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received at his office in Beirut today a delegation of U.S. university professors and journalists, which is visiting the PLO to participate in the celebrations marking the Palestinian revolution's anniversary.

Brother Abu 'Ammar acquainted the delegation with the latest developments in the Arab region, particularly in southern Lebanon in light of the Zionist threats and military concentrations against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The brother commander asserted that the Zionist military belligerence in Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories and its arrogant policy were inevitable results of the unlimited support for the Zionist entity given by the U.S. administration. He pointed out that the Palestinian people yearn for a just peace and are struggling to achieve such a peace on the bases of their return, self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state.

At the end of the meeting, Brother Abu 'Ammar answered all the questions on the latest developments in the regions.

In a statement at the end of the meeting, the head of the delegation lauded the Palestinian people's just struggle, saying that we are today more convinced than ever before of the justness and legitimacy of this struggle, particularly since these people are seeking to achieve noble human objectives: freedom and the establishment of their own independent state.

He strongly criticised U.S. policy, which is biased and supports the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian people, affirming his support and readiness to defend the Palestinian people's rights and to explain the justness of this people's legitimate struggle to the American public. He called for an end to all U.S. military and material aid to the Zionist entity, since this would serve to decrease tension in the region.

The American delegation yesterday toured the south, visiting several institutions of the Palestinian revolution, as-samid and the Palestinian Red Crescent and acquainting itself with the vestiges of the barbaric Zionist attacks on the Lebanese cities and villages and Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon.

BAHRAIN

IRAQI TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MANAMA 5 JAN

GF050708 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0632 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Manama, 5 Jan (WAKH) -- Hasan 'Ali al-'Amiri, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and Iraqi trade minister, arrived in Manama this morning on an official visit to Bahrain that will last several days.

During his visit, the Iraqi minister will hold talks with Habib Muhammad al-Qasim, Bahraini commerce and agriculture minister, on bolstering bilateral cooperation. The Iraqi minister will also sign a protocol on trade cooperation.

Delivers Message From Husayn

GF051002 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Manama, 5 Jan (WAKH) -- The amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, has received a written message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on the recent incidents in Bahrain. The message expresses Iraq's denunciation of the sabotage conspiracy plotted by Iran to undermine the security and stability of Bahrain. The message also pledges the Iraqi Government and people's support of Bahrain. It also stresses that Bahrain's security is one of the prerequisites for Iraq's security.

The message was delivered by Hasan 'Ali al-'Amiri, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and Iraqi trade minister, during his meeting with the amir of Bahrain this morning.

The meeting was attended by Habib Muhammad al-Qasim, Bahraini commerce and agriculture minister, and Rafi' Taqah, Iraqi ambassador to Bahrain.

The Iraqi trade minister arrived in Manama earlier today on an official visit to Bahrain that will last several days.

Meets With Prime Minister

GF050930 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0852 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Manama, 5 Jan (WAKH) -- Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah received Hasan 'Ali al-'Amiri, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and Iraqi trade minister, in Manama today. The Iraqi minister is currently visiting Bahrain.

The meeting was attended by Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah, Commerce and Agriculture Minister Habib Muhammad al-Qasim and Iraqi Ambassador to Bahrain Rafi' Sharif Taqah.

During the meeting, they reviewed cooperation between Iraq and Bahrain and discussed the means of bolstering these relations. The current Arab and international situations, especially issues pertaining to the region, were also discussed.

Signs Economic Protocol

GF051331 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] A protocol on the amendment of the 1975 trade and economic cooperation agreement between the Government of Bahrain and the Government of the Republic Iraq was signed at the Commerce and Agriculture Ministry this afternoon. The protocol was signed on behalf of the Government of the State of Bahrain by Mr Habib Muhammad al-Qasim, minister of commerce and agriculture, and on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Iraq by Mr Hasan 'Ali al-'Amiri, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and trade minister.

Present from the Baharaini side were Mr Hasan an-Nusayf, assistant under secretary for trade affairs; Mr Ahmd Jubayl, director of trade administration and companies affairs; and Mr Muhammad at-Tajir, director of supply administration and prices followup; and from the Iraqi side, Mr Midhat al-Hayyal, general director of the Department of Relations with Arab States at the Iraqi Trade Ministry; Mr Rafi' Sharif Taqah, ambassador to Bahrain; and members of the delegation accompanying the Iraqi minister.

Makes Statement on Protocol

GF051734 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1227 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Manama, 5 Jan (WAKH) -- Bahrain and Iraq signed a protocol today amending the 1975 trade and economic agreement between them. The protocol was signed on behalf of Bahrain by Habib Muhammad al-Qasim, minister of commerce and agriculture, and on behalf of Iraq by Hasan 'Ali, Iraqi Revolution Council member and minister of trade.

In a statement after signing the agreement, Hasan 'Ali said: "The protocol signed by me and Bahraini Commerce and Agriculture Minister Habib Muhammad al-Qasim is a program for regulating trade between the two countries."

'Ali Hasan said this protocol will open new horizons for strengthening the economic capability so both countries continue their economic and trade growth. This will undoubtedly reflect on trade and will serve the economic development of the two countries.

Departs For Home

GF051857 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1820 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Manama, 5 Jan (WAKH) -- Hasan 'Ali al-'Amiri, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and Iraqi trade minister, left Manama today for home after a few hours visit to Bahrain.

EDITORIAL SCORNS IRAN'S DEFENSE OF DETAINEES

GF060941 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 6 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial by Chief Editor Ahmad Kamal: "Iran's Latest Comedy"]

[Text] It is a funny but painful comedy that a group in Iran -- whoever that group is -- has taken initiative to defend the detainees in Bahrain. This group, which calls itself an Islamic front, wrote to Amnesty International requesting that it dispatch a delegation to Bahrain to investigate the condition of detainees in Bahrain's jails.

It is ridiculous that this request came from Tehran -- Tehran which, under the rule of the ayatollahs, has become a bloodbath in which citizens are slaughtered every day like sheep in public slaughterhouses.

Who is this group which claims to be Islamic -- and which Islam is unaware of -- writing to, this conspiring group that sold its homeland and shrines for the ash-shu'ubiyin and the racists? Who is this group writing to? It wrote to Amnesty International, the organization that 2 weeks ago -- only 2 weeks ago -- issued a report on the bloodbath in Iran. This report considers the situation a disgrace, not only to the Tehran rulers' Islam and the Islam of those who follow their path, but also to all humanity. In a clear denunciation of those rulers, the report said verbatim: "The official figures on those executed since 1979 -- some 3,500 persons -- are much less than the real figures."

The report, or study, said: "The revolution courts in Iran violate all international conventions and all civil and political human rights." The report added: "In many cases execution is carried out by whipping or stoning to death." The report spoke of persecution of Iranian minorities such as the Arabs, Kurds, Baluchis and Turks. The study also said: "Youngsters are referred to execution squads. The Tehran revolution prosecutor general admitted in June that male and female youths above the age of 9 could be executed." The report also said: "Executions usually follow brief summary trials." The report quoted a television statement by Iranian Prosecutor General Musavi Ardabili that those who oppose the regime are tried in the streets.

Of course, the report did not include the 1,500 Iraqi captives who were executed on orders from Iran's rulers, thus violating all historic and international conventions, religions, values and treaties.

What the authorities in Bahrain have done was not done in hiding or in secret. They announced all details in public. They announced the discovery of your devilish and mean plot. They exposed your sabotage means. The authorities in Bahrain also gave the number of those who were detained and those who are wanted. The authorities revealed in full the sabotage plan that was about to be implemented. The investigation and interrogation of the saboteurs is continuing. They were not executed minutes following their arrest, as happens in Iran for deeds that are hundreds of times less criminal than this one.

The opposition is executed in Tehran, demonstrators are executed in Tehran and even those who only criticize some of your behavior are executed. The massacres that took place and are still taking place in Iran have broken all records and exceeded imagination.

The desire to kill, destroy and sabotage has not dominated any nation as it does Tehran's rulers. Throughout its history, Iran has never witnessed such massacres as those being committed by Iran's Muslim revolutionary rulers.

Thousands and thousands of Iran's youth who are deprived of all will are led to the fronts of an unequal war against a steadfast Arab army that is defending its Arabism, land and honor. They are led under a curtain of false illusions and a promise that will never come true.

Here in Bahrain, our hearts and doors are wide open. We don't work in the dark, but we are strong in will and determination. We are strong in our Arabism and true Islam. We are strong with our brothers who have stood with us in supporting the truth. We will chop off the hand stretched out to us in deceit and treachery. We will protect our soil and safeguard our security and stability. We will destroy every malicious agent who sells himself to the devil. And soon will the unjust assailants know what vicissitudes their affairs will take. [Koranic verse]

KUWAIT

MINISTER DESCRIBES PLANS TO UPGRADE AIR CORPS

LD061008 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0918 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Jan (KUNA) -- Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, in a statement published here today, said work has begun on a "practical, all-embracing and fundamental" study to reorganize and develop the Kuwaiti Air Force and Air Defense Corps.

He told the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS that "this study will include the project of setting up a Kuwaiti school for training pilots in Kuwait instead of training and teaching them abroad; this project will take place in cooperation with the Kuwaiti Airways Corporation and it will be completed in about 1 year."

He said: "The purpose of this study is to enable the two corps to keep in step with current world progress in the spheres of armament, organization and tactics."

Regarding the nature of Gulf cooperation in defense, Shaykh as-Sabah pointed out that Kuwait has "its own picture" of the subject.

He said this picture will be debated at the conference to be held by the defense ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council in Riyadh on 24 January.

TOGOLESE PRESIDENT PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets Officials, Diplomats

AB052150 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT] and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, is in the [word indistinct] day of his official visit to Kuwait. The first round of talks with the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, which took place at the palace in the presence of members of the delegations of the two countries, centered on bilateral cooperation and on the major current international issues.

In this connection, Kuwait promised to examine the financing of some development projects in our country. This assurance was given by the amir of Kuwait to Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema some minutes after talks between the founding chairman of the RPT and the Kuwaiti interim prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

Kuwait plays an international role because of its immense resources. Kuwait supports the just struggle of the Palestinian people and adheres to the ideals of the OAU in respect for the liberation of our continent. Conscious of their commitments to other Third World countries which are not oil producers, the Kuwaiti authorities intend to play a major role in the promotion of the North-South dialogue, an attitude which portrays, to Kuwait's credit, an apparent desire for a new world economic order and fortells the success of the official visit of founding chairman of the RPT, Gen Eyadema, to Kuwait.

The head of state met the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Kuwait this afternoon. Also, a (?reception) hosted by the Kuwaiti president of the Legion of Honor, the minister of public works, for President Eyadema is scheduled to take place this evening.

Departs 6 Jan

LD060924 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Jan (KUNA) -- Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema left here today after a 3-day official visit. He was seen off by the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, with whom he had talks on the possible participation of this oil rich state in financing development projects in Togo. The two leaders also discussed a number of political issues of mutual interest as well as bilateral relations.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM ON IRAN'S REJECTION OF MEDIATION

GF041710 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 3 Jan 82

[Editorial: "Tehran and the Mediation Rejection"]

[Excerpts] It does not seem likely, according to what Iran's foreign minister just returning from Damascus has announced, that Tehran is considering ending its war with Iraq. The conditions put forward by the Iranian minister are not in the least different from those Tehran has been holding fast to since the eruption of the war about 16 months ago. Usually, as regards this matter, the Iranian regime announces only its solutions. Thus, it seems that the regime is determined to reject all mediation efforts no matter where they come from. In other words, it seems that Tehran wants the war to continue so the enemies of the Arabs and Muslims can achieve the goal for which this war was waged.

Tehran realizes well that the continuation of its war with Iraq means the disruption of the Arab strength and the dissipation of the Arabs' resources. This is why Israel was able to announce the annexation of the Golan Heights. How else could Iran reconcile its claim of hostility to Israel with the continuation of this war?

None of the Arabs will stand against Iraq or against its new regime as long as it observes good relations with them and as long as it does not intervene in their internal affairs or seek to impose hegemony on them. If Tehran commits itself to these rules, none of the issues it has been complaining about will exist. Through such commitment -- which implies ending the fighting with Iraq -- Iran will help rid the region of foreign intervention. Thus, the excuses made by the United States or other powers for deployment or military bases and so forth will no longer be justified.

If Iran is capable of continuing its war with Iraq it is only because those who don't want this war to stop are enabling Iran to endure. Their main aim is to prevent the end of this war, not because they want Iran to gain victory, as this is impossible, but in order to enable the Israeli-U.S. alliance to achieve its goals in the region. The sponsors of this alliance will certainly be extremely pleased if Tehran continues to reject efforts to end the war. In such a situation they will be assured of the success of their plans and they will have confidence that they are in the process of reaching their aspired goals. With the continuation of this war it will practically be impossible to adjust the strategic balance in the interest of the Arabs in order to bolster their confrontation against Israel.

This war is taking place between Muslims who are at the same time neighbors. The Arab side has, through many signs, expressed its desire to achieve peace. Why don't they in Tehran -- who are also Muslims -- try to achieve peace too?

SAUDI ARABIA

FAYSAL STRESSES VALUE OF INTER-ARAB CONTACTS

LD051146 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1120 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Riyadh, 5 Jan (SPA) -- Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has denied reports by some news agencies that the recent visit of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states was an attempt to improve Gulf-Iranian relations. In a statement published today in AR-RIYADH and AL-BILAD his royal highness stated that this is not true.

His royal highness expressed hope that the Arab summit will resume work in conditons that will allow the Arab states to deal with issues with the necessary interest, precision and clarity and also with sound and pure intentions. He stressed the importance of present Arab contacts, saying they are a duty and are increasingly needed in these circumstances.

'SENIOR OFFICIAL' ON GOLAN ISSUE, OTHER TOPICS

PM311033 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 1 Jan 82 p 15

[Huda al-Husayni report from Riyadh]

[Excerpts] "Had the Fes conference succeeded, Israel would not have dared annex the Golan Heights, but in the absence of Arab solidarity, anything is possible." This was the first Saudi official reaction to Menahem Begin's annexation of the Golan Heights. A senior Saudi official stressed to AL-HAWADITH that this link is due to the fact that Israel rejected the Prince Fahd initiative from the very beginning. It means that had the conference succeeded, the whole world would have condemned Israel as a state opposed to peace, but now the Arabs have given the impression that they do not want peace.

The Saudi official added: "It has been reported that the United States was satisfied with the failure of the initiative. Well, we confirm this report. The Arabs have spared the United States considerable Saudi pressure, which we would have exerted to ensure success for the initiative, if the Arabs had approved it. We also want to add that we have received information that certain Arab states boycotted the Fes conference on U.S. advice."

The Saudi official believes the annexation of the Golan is part of "the bargaining game. It would not be surprising is Israel succeeds, because Israel has no designated borders and is prepared to expand both in time of war and in time of peace. The Arab reaction will, as usual, be one of mere condemnation and denunciation."

While Saudi Arabia is interested in Arab developments in relation to the Golan Heights issue, it is waiting to see the U.S. attitude. The Saudi official said: "The UN Security Council resolution and the announced suspension of the strategic cooperation agreement are indications of how the U.S. deals with Israel. The Reagan administration must stop Israel. If it really wants to adopt a firm stand toward Israel, it must prove and demonstrate it by not vetoing every UN resolution against Israel." Prince Fahd was scheduled to visit Washington on 19 January, but he postponed the visit until some other, more suitable time.

Returning to the Arab world, the Saudi official said it is unlikely that the Arab summit will be held before April because, in his opinion, the Arabs, like Egypt, are waiting for the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. Everyone is saying that the new Egyptian president should be given a chance and should be given time. He has been embarassed by Israel.

Egypt's position is very delicate. It is afraid to support Syria more strongly lest Israel use that as a pretext and an excuse for not withdrawing. It is also afraid to adopt a weak stand because that would affect the domestic situation.

I had to ask about an issue directly related to Saudi Arabia's security: the arrest of the armed groups in Bahrain. He said: "The kingdom has not dispensed with the matter. We have much information and we expect more violence, such as explosions and assassinations. Iran is currently behind all the acts of terrorism in the Gulf. Why did they choose this time in particular? They did so not only because of Bahrain's independence anniversary but also because of the attitude of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states toward Iraq and because Iran's domestic situation is bad, particularly on the battlefield."

AL-JAZIRAH SUPPORTS IRAQI CALL TO CUT IRAN TIES

GF051720 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0745 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Riyadh, 5 Jan (WAKH) -- A Saudi newspaper has supported Iraq's call to Arab countries to sever relations with Iran.

In today's editorial, AL-JAZIRAH says Iraq's call is appropriate because Iran is soul and body in the same trench with Israel in confronting Arab countries. With its persistence in continuing the war with Iraq, Iran is serving Israeli interests in the region at the expense of Arab welfare.

The newspaper adds: The persistence of Khomeyni and his regime's ayatollahs in continuing the war with Iraq despite their increasing military defeats on the battlefield and great economic and financial losses, was an enigma for military and political observers until the close relationship between Khomeyni, his regime and Israel was discovered.

The newspaper notes the isolation that Khomeyni and his regime have been suffering since he declared himself the flagrant enemy of public opinion on both the regional and international levels. The newspaper affirms that Israel has found a very good friend and ally in Khomeyni and his regime, enabling Israel to achieve some of its aggressive objectives against the Arab countries represented by Iraq.

AL-JAZIRAH affirms that the continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi war because of Iran's persistence serves Israel's interests perfectly and achieves one of Israel's most important stragegic goals in the region, the isolation of Iraq as a military force in confronting Israel.

MAJOR INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS PLANNED IN WEST REGION

GF031225 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 3 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Riyadh -- Saudi Arabia is planning to implement many giant projects in a major industrial drive, an official report said yesterday.

The projects will include an east-west pipeline. It will be more modern than the one in Alaska, U.S.

The aim is to activate the economy of the Saudi western region of the kingdom by setting up refineries and new petrochemical units.

The pipeline, which will also provide a new outlet for the export of Saudi oil, is estimated to cost about 1.6 billion dollars.

It will move 1.85 million barrels a day, which will increase to 3.7 million barrels later. The capacity of the Alaska line is one million barrels.

The line will facilitate the movement of tankers in the Gulf and enable Saudi Arabia to adopt a more flexible system of oil distribution at home and abroad. The project, designed in 1977, was tested last July with a flow of 400,000 barrels a day. It will also help meet the western region's requirements of crude and by-products.

The pipeline project will provide employment to about 1,000 people from this year.

Two new refineries are also planned -- one with a daily capacity to process 170,000 barrels of oil to meet domestic requirements and the other capable of processing 350,000 barrels a day, for export production. Products will include gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and heating oil for marketing in Europe and North America.

Also proposed is a petrochemical complex which will produce over 100 million pounds of oil by-products for worldwide distribution.

Aramco is planning a giant storage facility for natural gas.

UAE

PLO OFFICIAL REVEALS ARREST OF PALESTINIANS

PM060943 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 5 Jan 82 p 1

['Adnan Sadiq Gulf Bureau report]

[Text] PLO representative in the UAE Ribhi 'Awad revealed for the first time in a speech on the Palestinian revolution anniversary that 15 Palestinians were arrested 2 months ago in the UAE for belonging to certain Palestinian organizations.

'Awad approved of the arrest of this dissident Palestinian group before it could carry out planned operations.

He did not disclose the type of operations in his speech but he appealed to Palestinians residing in the UAE to respect the sovereignty and the laws of the state and not to violate such laws.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned from a Palestinian source that the operations the group was planning to carry out involved the physical liquidation of some of the PLO leaders and the kidnapping of a number of PLO representatives in the Arab Gulf states.

The source affirmed that none of the Palestinians arrested belongs to the Fatah movement -- the biggest and strongest Palestinian fedayeen organization.

It will be recalled that the UAE security authorities arrested a number of the group members during one of their meetings. Preliminary confessions by members of the group indicated the existence of a plan to liquidate or kidnap a number of Fatah leaders. Most of those arrested are employed in the UAE and are permanent residents.

The subject was also discussed at a meeting between UAE Ruler Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Yasir 'Arafat during the Palestinian leaders' visit to Abu Dhabi last month.

Investigation of the detainees is still continuing in preparation for their trial before the courts concerned.

MORE ON SENATOR PERCY'S TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

Confers With 'Ali

NC051700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jan (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received in his home this afternoon Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The meeting, during which there was a working dinner, was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

During the meeting, Kamal Hasan 'Ali comprehensively reviewed the current situation in the Middle East with emphasis on the autonomy talks. It has been learned that both sides agreed on the importance of pushing the peace process, bringing about the success of the autonomy talks and achieving a just and comprehensive solution in the Middle East.

The talks also touched on the visit President Husni Mubarak will make to Washington in February. Senator Percy said that his country and the U.S. Congress welcomed this visit, pointing out its importance, and added that the United States is looking forward to it.

The talks also touched on the visit U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will pay to Egypt in the middle of January to attempt to boost the autonomy talks. Following this visit, Haig will visit Israel.

During the meeting, Senator Percy stressed the importance of continuing the peace march, bringing success to the autonomy talks, and the U.S. interest in playing its role in this regard. During the meeting, they also dwelt on bilateral relations.

Received by Muhyi ad-Din

NC051938 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Cairo, 5 Jan (MENA) -- Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din received in his office this evening Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who is currently visiting Cairo. Afterward, Dr Muhyi ad-Din and Senator Percy met newsmen and exchanged speeches on Egyptian-U.S. relations and on the U.S. role in the Middle East problem. The following is the text of Muhyi ad-Din's statement:

It gives me great pleasure to receive Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Foreign Relations Committee. The timing of this visit is of special importance, as it indicates that the United States, the U.S. administration and the U.S. Congress are concerned enough to exert their efforts in the peace process in the Middle East. Egypt not only appreciates this important visit but also has great confidence in the constructive and positive role that the United States is playing to ensure permanent peace and security in the area.

Undoubtedly we discussed the situation in the Middle East. It pleases me to say that our assessment of the situation is identical. We also reviewed our friendly bilateral relations. I take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the American people and the U.S. Government, as well as to Senator Percy and the Congress, for their recent approval of the aid appropriated for Egypt in the economic domain and in other spheres of common concern.

ITALY'S FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS GHALI AT AIRPORT

NC051415 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jan (MENA) -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo has described his talks today with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali as positive and constructive. He said that during the talks there was an exchange of views on several problems, including the Middle East, Poland and the African problems.

Following his meeting with Dr Ghali at Cairo airport, Colombo affirmed that Italy is against Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. He also affirmed that his country would participate in the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers [MFO].

Dr Ghali has stated that his talks with the Italian foreign minister were positive, constructive and useful. He said: We exchanged views and reviewed the developments between Egypt and Israel with regard to the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Sinai in April and Italy's participation in the MFO. He added: I listened with interest to Italy's and the 10 European states' stand toward the situation in Poland. We also discussed bilateral economic and political relations.

Concluding his statement, Dr Ghali expressed the hope that the new year will witness important meetings between the countries' officials.

AL-AHRAM SAYS U.S. TO CHOOSE AUTONOMY TALKS ENVOY

NC052226 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jan (MENA) -- In its issue that will be published tomorrow, Wednesday, the newspaper AL-AHRAM says that it has learned that through the consultations Secretary of State Alexander Haig is holding with U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Alfred Atherton and U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis, the United States is considering choosing a special envoy to represent the U.S. president at the autonomy talks.

The paper says that Brent Scowcroft, who was an assistant to Alexander Haig in the White House during Gerald Ford's presidency, and Joseph Sisco, assistant secretary of state and one of the representatives of the U.S. presidents 10 years ago, have been nominated.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the issue of choosing a personal representative for the U.S. President at the autonomy talks is under discussion, but that the United States has not discussed it with Egypt so far and therefore we cannot comment on the choice.

AL-AHRAM URGES SECURITY COUNCIL TO CURB ISRAEL

NC052257 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jan (MENA) -- The newspaper AL-AHRAM calls on the world represented in the Security Council to take certain specific actions that will curb Israel and make clear to Israel the gravity of its action -- measures tantamount to a warning against any similar steps -- and make it revoke its decision annexing the Golan because it constitutes a serious precedent even in relations among countries outside the area.

In its editorial that will be published on Wednesday, AL-AHRAM refers to the U.S. use of the veto against any Security Council resolution imposing sanctions against Israel because it has refused the international request to revoke the annexation of the Golan. The paper says this means Israel will avert minimal sanctions and will swallow the land with the world listening and watching.

AL-AHRAM warns that if Israel has annexed the Golan under the pretext that Syria has repeatedly refused the call for negotiations, it will not hesitate to adopt a similar measure in the future, annexing the West Bank under the same pretext, and since the Palestinians are not ready to recognize it, it will liquidate the Palestinian problem and get rid of it once and for all through the policy of fait accompli.

GHALI ON SINAI, EUROPEAN ROLE, FRENCH TIES

PM051629 Paris LE MONDE in French 3-4 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[J.-P. Peroncel-Hugoz interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali in Cairo: "Egypt Still Wants a European Initiative in the Near East" -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] Minister, [French Foreign Minister] Mr Chemsson's statements on the Near East, especially on the abandonment of any European initiative in the region, seem to have aroused less anger in Cairo than in Brussels, Beirut or Riyadh....

[Answer] In fact, what Egypt regards as most important of all is France's recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Now, Paris has not changed its opinion on that point, and Mr Mitterrand has gone even further than Mr Giscard d'Estaing. During the televised duel which preceded your presidential election, the outgoing president accused his rival of opting for the creation of a Palestinian state. That is indeed the French Socialists' position, and it fully satisfies us. In addition, since 10 May we have felt greater warmth and friendship than before in our relations with the French leaders, at the Elysee or the Quai [d'Orsay]. All the rest is psychodiplomacy. Mr Cheysson, whom I have known for a long time, is taking the situation into account; he is not going back on fundamental principles.

[Question] Nonetheless, can it be said that Cairo has given up hope of a European role in the Near East for which you yourself so often prayed?

[Answer] Never! We still ardently want a European initiative, provided it is synchronized -- I stress this -- and combined with the U.S. efforts and thus does not become secondary to them. The Europeans' reentry into the Near East debate should be made partly in the spirit of their future participation in the Sinai peace keeping force, so to speak. In any case, Europe has a feeling for and connecting channels and links with the Near East which the United States does not have -- I am thinking in particular of the French Socialists' links with Israel -- and which it can use to promote peace in the region.

After 26 April 1982, the date when the withdrawal from Sinai will be complete, European action would be opportune, for instance with a view to setting up talks between the Palestinians on the one hand and the Americans and Israelis on the other.

[Question] You seem to believe that after 26 April Egypt will continue the discussions on the Palestinians which it has been pursuing with Israel in vain since 1979....

[Answer] Such a major problem cannot be settled in two shakes of a lamb's tail. Just think how long it took to settle the Austrian, Algerian or Vietnamese questions. In any case, after Sinai has been completely recovered we will be freer to work for the Palestinians. If we were to reach an agreement on the occupied territories before 26 April, whatever kind of agreement it was, the Arabs would say: "The Egyptians have betrayed the Palestinians to recover their Sinai!" Basically it would be ideal if next spring European diplomatic moves somehow succeeded in giving the Reagan administration a lead, since it is still trying to find its way in this part of the world.

[Question] All that presupposes that the Israelis withdraw from the final one-third of Sinai in keeping with the timetable laid down....

[Answer] If they did not keep their pledges stemming from the Washington treaty, the tiny amount of credibility they still have at international level -- despite all their excesses in Lebanon, Jerusalem or the Golan Heights -- would collapse. I certainly do not think they want to run that risk.

[Question] People in Paris are praising Franco-Egyptian relations -- the development of bilateral cooperation on African, economic and financial affairs, among other things. What is Cairo's view?

[Answer] Egypt, an Arabic-speaking nation, belongs to a continent on which Latin and English-speaking influences also mingle, and they are not absent from Egypt itself. Thus, after being invited, at its request, to the conference of French and African heads of state held in Paris in 1981, it now ardently wants to become a full member of that Afro-Franco-Arab community and wishes to join the cultural and technical cooperation agency (note: organization founded in 1970, which has its headquarters in Paris and comprises 33 French-speaking states). France can help it to do that, and it should help the Egyptian Government -- it is already doing so but in an inadequate way, we think -- to maintain the French cultural implant which has been present in our country for almost 200 years and is now in danger of being eroded. That would not be a wasted effort for France, since the Egyptians are spreading French in the Arab universities, and Cairo and Paris share permanent political interests south of the Sahara. However, we now have high hopes of being heeded by a France which is sincerely trying to readjust North-South relations and is giving the cultural question its rightful place in political relations among peoples.

MUBARAK REVIEWS FOREIGN POLICY WITH MINISTERS

NC051117 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jan (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today reviewed with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasal 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali all aspects of Egyptian foreign policy as well as the forthcoming diplomatic move in light of the new ministerial coordination. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz.

After the meeting, Kamal Hasal 'Ali said that the discussions dealt with the current arrangements for peace in the remaining part of Sinai, some subjects related to the Nonaligned Movement, the African summit conference and the current contacts with the European countries and the United States.

He added that the discussions also dealt with the arrangements for President Mubarak's visit to the United States and that the visit has been set for the first week in February.

Concerning the appointment of a U.S. envoy to the autonomy discussions, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that this subject is up for discussion and that so far nothing has been decided or even discussed with Egypt.

Meanwhile, Dr Butrus Ghali said he would leave Cairo for Belgrade in the coming week to hold discussions with the Yugoslav Government.

MUBARAK MEETS ECONOMIC GROUP MINISTERS 5 JAN

NC051325 Cairo MENA in English 0850 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jan (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak met this morning at Al-'Urubah Palace with members of the new economic group and Premier Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din.

The economic group comprises Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim, deputy premier for economic and financial affairs and minister of international cooperation and investment affairs; Dr Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri, minister of planning; Dr Fu'ad Hashim 'Awad, minister of economy and foreign trade; and Dr Muhammad Salah ad-Din Hamid, minister of finance.

Further Details

NC051329 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jan (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak has asked the ministers of the economic group to prepare a comprehensive economic study and to review the economic situation, including the budget, the monetary and investment policies. This was contained in a statement by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din following the president's meeting with the prime minister and the ministers today.

The prime minister also said that the president asked the economic group ministers to study the overall economic situation with the five-man team of economic experts chosen by the president to help in this field; emphasis is to be given to the seven economic issues and the urgent solutions that must be adopted to tackle these issues.

The prime minister said President Mubarak discussed with the industry minister some industrial projects in Egypt and the means to obtain foreign currency for them. He also discussed with him coordination between the industrial and investment sectors, emphasizing the role of the industrial organization in conducting studies and research and making immediate decisions.

The prime minister said President Mubarak discussed with the tourism minister development of the concepts of tourism and civil aviation. He also discussed with him the need for every Egyptian traveling abroad at government expense to use Egypt Air planes and to improve the services of the company.

COMMENTARIES NOTE NEW CABINET'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Cairo Radio View

NC041510 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Ahmad al-Qasir commentary: "The Great Responsibilities on the Shoulders of the New Cabinet"]

[Excerpts] In our opinion, the new Cabinet -- announced last night as a result of President Husni Mubarak's request to Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din -- is considered as a radical change in the method of work and administration which the new government will pursue in the coming stage.

The basic change in the structure of the new Cabinet, as clearly manifested in the ministers of the economic group, confirms the leadership's interest in carrying out the new economic philosophy demanded by the coming stage. This philosophy is manifested in the need to abide by an open-door policy in the production field and to tackle the urgent economic problems which represent the main obstacle in the way of an upsurge in building a society of welfare and prosperity.

The Cabinet change, which is a change in method and concept, was an urgent necessity, especially since the Egyptian leadership was able in a short time to successfully overcome a difficult and critical stage, carrying out basic pioneering moves seriously effecting life in Egypt. These moves consisted of restoring security and stability in the country, preparing the sound democratic atmosphere based on constructive and meaningful dialogue between the government and the opposition and the decision to release political detainees against whom no evidence was established, giving them the chance to work again.

The new Cabinet shoulders great and grave responsibilities. The citizen is placing all his hopes in it and is expecting a gread deal from it, especially after finding peace of mind as a result of the important decisions which the president has taken in the past.

The new Cabinet must deepen the concept of security and stability and work to consolidate it. It must also tackle the accumulating problems under which the citizens have been suffering for a long time, especially in the field of services and utilities. It must also take all the necessary measures to end all manifestations of deviation, indiscipline, corruption, illegal accumulation of wealth and the stealing of the people's resources. The government must also commit itself to maintaining the democratic atmosphere which Egypt is witnessing through a constructive dialogue between it and the opposition in order to arrive at a sound decision to tackle the urgent problems facing the masses.

Finally, we say that the new government has an important and direct responsibility for tackling the economic problem which represents the main challenge facing Egypt.

AL-AKHBAR Commentary

NC041053 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 4 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline, "The New Cabinet Reshuffle," a writer for AL-AKHBAR, Ahmad Zayn, stresses that there has never been a Cabinet reshuffle in Egypt which shows such clear signs as yesterday's. In all the Cabinets of the past 25 years, there were always questons about why this or that minister left and what was the reason for the reshuffle. The questions remained unanswered. I believe this is the first time reasons have been given for why particular ministers quit and why the reshuffle took place. Thus, the Cabinet has been reshuffled in accordance with declared aim to tackle existing issues and negative aspects about which most of the people have complained.

AL-AKHBAR says that from the first day, the new Cabinet has tried to show the basis on which it was formed and how it will act. The change in the group of economic ministers was aimed at charting an economic strategy, based on facts, that will eliminate the existing deficiencies and decisively tackle the economic situation and thereby rid Egypt of the current shortcomings.

The change in the minister of industry is aimed at unleashing the potential of the public sector, liberating it from its restrictions and putting it on a real industrial basis. This is so it can compete with the private sector, and thereby improve and develop its products for local consumption, as well as compete with foreign industry, which always makes new products suitable for consumers, by developing products for export.

AL-AKHBAR says that the Cabinet reshuffle is based on certain [principles], among which is the elimination of laxity and indiscipline which have spread everywhere in an open and provocative way. The Cabinet reshuffle was brought about to change the method of work, so that the state will be more effective, and to specify the minister's jurisdictions so that a minister will not hold several portfolios at the same time and thus dissipate his efforts, fail to do anything [constructive] and confuse the facts as we have seen in the past.

AL-AKHBAR says that the masses, who have been reading about the existing negative aspects published in the newspapers frankly and openly during the past few weeks, now demand and support this Cabinet reshuffle because it was not brought about for the sake of a reshuffle or giving posts to certain persons. This reshuffle is a change in the general strategy of the state which aims to seriously face the existing problems and find real solutions; the reshuffle also aims to confront all forms of deviation.

Concluding its article, AL-AKHBAR says: from the first day the government announced the principles it adheres to, the people have adhered to these principles. All that the people are asking for its accomplishments.

COURT AGREES TO LAWYER RESUMING AS-SADAT CASE

NC051613 Cairo MENA in English 1552 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jan (MENA) -- The Higher Military Court held a sitting today to consider the As-Sadat assassination case and the lawyers who withdrew from the last sitting appealed to the court to allow them to resume their mission.

The court approved their appeal and allowed the lawyer entrusted of the first defendant's case, Khalid al-Islambuli, to resume his mission.

Al-Islambuli Trial Resumes

NC052205 Paris AFP in English 2150 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jan (AFP) -- The closed-door trial of the alleged killers of President Anwar as-Sadat resumed here today before the military high court after a week's adjournment.

Today's session was devoted to a defence plea on behalf of the principal accused, Lieutenant Khalid al-Islambuli, alleged to have led the commando that killed Mr as-Sadat last October.

Before the plea, informed sources said, there was argument over which lawyers should represent the defendants. The court had named 24 new lawyers after the withdrawal last week of the defence lawyers, who protested the court's refusal to take their requests into account. But yesterday the lawyers agreed to resume the defence.

According to the sources, the accused said they preferred their original lawyers, and it was with those that the trial finally resumed.

The sources said the defence plea on Lieut al-Islambuli's behalf lasted five hours. The defence avoided the tricky question of the "unconstitutionality" of the penal code, which it claims is out of line with Islamic law, the principal source of legislation under the Constitution.

Lieut al-Islambuli's lawyer, 'Abd al-Halim Ramadan, based his plea on "man's right to combat unjust and tyrannical governments," in order to prove that Lieut al-Islambuli was acting in self-defence.

The plea will continue tomorrow.

AGREEMENT TO EXCHANGE AMBASSADORS WITH PDRY

JN041215 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jan (INA) -- The Governments of Iraq and the PDRY have agreed to reexchange ambassadors. A Foreign Ministry statement said this decision came out of the two governments' eagerness to improve relations between the two fraternal countries and peoples. The statement added that the reexchange of ambassadors will bolster and develop fraternal relations in favor of the two fraternal countries' interests.

HUSAYN ADDRESSES CABINET MEETING 5 JAN

JN051651 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jan (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has declared that Iraq is now approaching the final stage to seize final, decisive victory over the Iranian enemy. He said that Iran's aggressive war against Iraq is an attempt to undermine civilization or to at least foul its gears. Therefore, those fighting at the approaches of Dezful, Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr], Mehran, Ahvaz and others are doing so to attain two objectives: to prevent the enemy from desecrating our land and honor and to provide opportunities for building.

Touching on the violation of Iraq's airspace by Zionist planes twice this week, President Saddam Husayn asserted that the Zionist entity can not endure an Iraqi victory, adding that, when Iraq emerges victorious, Israel will no longer exist [fa 'indama yakhruj al-'Iraq muntasiran fa Israel la tuwjad] and this is the truth.

This came in a speech by President Saddam Husayn during the Cabinet meeting here today.

President Saddam Husayn said that a sense of honor means not only that man should carry a gun and fight, though this is the best sense of honor, but also means that man should shoulder the responsibility to make a precise decision toward creating a new state for the consolidation of victory. He alluded to the capability of the Iraqi man to bring in something new, to maintain and increase the quality of production and to shoulder responsibilities. He asserted that it is a unique honor to participate in the battle against the enemy to preserve victory. He added that nobody should be exempted from this participation.

President Saddam Husayn said: We all must carry the gun. However, when we are general directors, we must fight to develop Iraq with the same spirit as the Iraqi fighter on the front.

President Saddam Husayn said that every Iraqi in the rear is asked to double his efforts to make up for not being at the front. The president asserted: The state, party and people must be free of unhealthy persons, pointing out that a sick man can be cured to contribute to Iraq's new course.

President Saddam Husayn asserted that, when Iraq makes progress, others do, because Iraq's role is not confined to Iraq alone but is a pan-Arab one. This has been the case at all stages of Iraq's renaissance.

In conclusion, President Saddam Husayn said that every state cannot but affect its area and there are many people, including the Zionists, planning to exploit the weakness of the area.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 575

JN051743 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jan (INA) -- The Iraqi Armed Forces today launched a large-scale attack on the Iranian enemy units in Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar regions. Violent battles raged during which our forces managed to control the battlefield, pound the Iranian forces heavily and cut off their supply routes. The Iranian enemy sustained grave losses, those counted amounting to well over 1,800 dead and a large number of wounded and captured.

Communique No 575 issued this evening by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command said that the Iraqi forces were continuing to tighten their siege around other concentrations of collapsing Iranian forces when this communique was prepared. The communique added that the only option for these concentrations is to either surrender or be completely wiped out.

The communique put known Iranian enemy losses during the past 24 hours at 1,857 dead; 3 guns, 12 vehicles, one carrying hardware, 1 excavator, 2 stockpiles of hardware, 1 boat and many positions destroyed; and large quantities of medium and light hardware captured. The communique put Iraqi losses at 20 martyrs in all sectors and 2 tanks and 1 mortar damaged.

Following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Amid the celebrations of our people and the Arab nation on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the establishment of the glorious Iraqi Army, the noble soldiers of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah are scoring a new victory over the racist Persian enemy, thus honoring their sincere faith in principles and maintaining the pledge and trust to safeguard sovereignty and national and pan-Arab dignity. The enemy would reap disappointment and destruction no matter how long the war goes on. The enemy's salvation lies in recognizing our full legitimate rights on our land and waters, submitting to international norms, respecting good neighborliness and not intervening in our domestic affairs.

Following is the outcome of the activities in the operations theater last night and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our valiant units launched a large-scale attack on enemy units in the Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar regions. Violent battles raged, as a result of which our forces managed to control the battlefield, confuse the enemy units and cut off their supply routes after besieging, assaulting and crushing them. The enemy units started to abandon their positions toward the valleys gripped with panic. The enemy sustained grave losses in life and equipment, those counted by the competent authorities amounting to well over 1,800 dead; large numbers of wounded; 9 vehicles, one carrying hardware, and many positions destroyed; and large quantities of medium and light hardware and many enemy personnel captured. Our units were continuing to tighten their noose around other collapsing enemy concentrations when this communique was prepared. The only option for these concentrations is to either surrender or be completely wiped out. We will give you further details in subsequent communiques.

B. One of our forward units raided enemy positions and concentrations in the Dezful area, killing 19.
C. One of our forward units pounded an enemy concentration in the Nowsud area, killing 19 and destroying 1 gun.
D. Ten were killed and one vehicle, one excavator, and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed and one boat set on fire in the Abadan area.
E. Five were killed and one gun destroyed in the Shush area.
F. Four were killed and one gun destroyed in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin.
G. Two vehicles were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to well over 1,857 dead; 3 guns, 12 vehicles, one carrying hardware, 1 excavator, 2 stockpiles of hardware, 1 boat and many positions destroyed; large quantities of medium and light hardware and many enemy personnel captured.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 20 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two tanks and one mortar damaged.

INA: IRANIAN FORCES SURRENDER IN TWO AREAS

JN061035 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jan (INA) -- Groups of Iranian forces in the Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar areas began to surrender to the Iraqi forces this morning after being besieged by our forces since yesterday.

A responsible military source told INA today that the Iraqi forces continue their tight grip over large groups of collapsing Iranian forces in the abovementioned two areas. He added that the Iraqi forces are now addressing calls to the rest of the besieged Iranian troops to surrender with their hardware.

The spokesman said that Baghdad television will carry a filmclip this evening on the Iranian troops' surrender to Iraqi forces.

Last night, an Iraqi military communique said the Iraqi forces carried out a large-scale offensive against the Iranian forces in Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar, killing 1,800 and wounding or capturing large numbers of enemy troops.

MILITARY SPOKESMAN ON LAST 2 DAYS' BATTLES

JN060847 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jan (INA) -- An Iraqi military spokesman has stressed that Iraqi forces are in full control of the battlefield in Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar since the battles with the Persian enemy during the past 2 days.

In a press statement here today, the spokesman gave details about these battles, saying that they began with a comprehensive Iraqi offensive during which the Iraqi forces managed to occupy forward positions and cut off enemy supply lines to the heights under its control after killing 440 and capturing several others.

He added that the enemy tried to launch a counterattack, but Iraqi units managed to repulse it, killing 500, capturing many others and seizing large quantities of various types of weapons and hardware.

The military spokesman indicated that after a quick and surprise battle, the Iraqi forces managed to expel the enemy from its positions and to occupy its heights after killing 650, wounding large numbers of troops, capturing many others and seizing quantities of weapons and hardware. He added that a third Iraqi force embarked on expelling the enemy and occupying its positions in important areas as well as chasing it in the valleys after inflicting more than 100 killed and large numbers wounded or captured.

The spokesman emphasized that Iraqi forces are now in full control of the battlefield after killing more thna 1,800 wounding or capturing large numbers, destroying 9 vehicles and several troop positions and seizing large quantities of various types of weapons and hardware.

DAILIES ON ISREAL'S AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

JN041250 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 4 Jan (INA) -- The newspapers ATH-THAWRAH and AL-JUMHURIYAH have stressed that by repeated violations of Iraqi airspace, the Zionist planes are trying to reduce the intensity of Iraqi air attacks on the positions and concentrations of the frightened Iranian forces.

In an editorial today, ATH-THAWRAH said that repeated Zionist attacks on Iraq present new irrefutable evidence of Zionist participation in the Persian aggression against Iraq and that the Zionist planes' inteference in the war if timed for the attempted attacks by the remnants of the desperate Khomeyni forces. It stressed that by its repeated criminal violation of Iraqi airspace, the Zionist enemy is rendering a great service to the shu'ubist Persian enemy by preoccupying the Iraqi Air Force in guarding the western front.

ATH-THAWRAH added that the Zionists' attempts to violate the Maqar an-Na'am area is practically considered another Zionist participation completing the Zionist entity's aid to the Tehran rulers as represented by the shipments of weapons, ammunition and spare parts.

ATH-THAWRAH stressed that the Syrian regime continues to support the Persian enemy, defend its stand and tries to beautify its ugly image. In this regard, the paper made reference to the reception in Damascus of the Persian foreign minister by Hafiz al-Asad and his followers as an expression of the collusion of the two countries' rulers against Iraq.

The paper added: The regime of coward Hafiz al-Asad, which has remained almost silent over the Zionist entity's implementation of its crime of annexing the occupied Syrian heights and which tried in exposed theatrical movements to win sympathy, fragmenting pan-Arab ties and uselessly trying to mislead the Arab masses by obscuring the Persian regime's relations with the Zionist entity and its arms cooperation with it.

The paper further added: The wicked alliance between Tehran, Tel Aviv and Damascus aims at one target -- striking at the Arab nation's interests, rights and aims, headed by Iraq. The paper described Iraq's confrontation of the enemies of Arabism on more than one front as a great honor for Iraq, which is assuming its historical pan-Arab responsibility of defeating the criminal tripartite which vilely carries out the will of world imperialism.

KHADDAM ON POSSIBLE STRATEGIC PACT WITH USSR

GF051938 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1756 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Jidda, 5 Jan (WAKH) -- Syria has announced that it might make a decision on the possibility of establishing a strategic cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union similar to the U.S.-Israeli agreement. Syria said such a decision will be made in light of the results of the upcoming Arab foreign ministers meetings and the UN Security Council's resolution on imposing sanctions on Israel for not retracting its decision to annex the occupied Golan Heights.

This was announced in a press statement by Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to the London-based ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT newspaper, which will appear in tomorrow's edition. In the statement the Syrian foreign minister affirmed that his country will discuss the overall "means of confronting the enemy following the foreign ministers' meeting and will adopt every step that will benefit and strengthen us after consulting our Arab brothers."

Mr Khaddam said: "The main alternative for Syria is to work on creating a strategic military balance between Syria and Israel because the war may take place today, tomorrow, or after tomorrow. It is an unflinching war between Israel and us."

Referring to Arab summit conferences 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said: "Absence is not the main thing about these conferences, because certain circumstances might arise leading to the absence of the president of this country or that at the summit." He added that Syria's relations with its Arab brothers are much better than they were before the Fes summit.

On the financial support that Syria receives from certain Gulf countries, the Syrian minister insinuated that it is not enough, saying: "It is less than $1 billion, 300 million per year. Arab responsibility for covering the strategic difference between the Israeli enemy and us is great."

On summit conferences, Mr Khaddam said: "The objective of any summit conference is not to settle disagreements, for we are 21 countries and, subsequently, 21 policies."

On Egypt, he said: "We believe it will return to its natural position after ridding itself of Camp David and ending the Israeli-Egyptian treaty."

RADIO: 'UN ALONE' CANNOT LIBERATE ARAB LAND

JN051511 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The UN Security Council will meet again to consider the UN secretary general's report on the extent of the Israeli Government's response to the Security Council resolution calling for cancelling Israel's decision to apply Israeli law to the occupied Arab Syrian Golan territories.

The secretary general's report to the Security Council includes an official Israeli reply -- which was submitted to the General Secretariat by Yehuda Blum, Israel's UN representative, and boils down to a rejection of the UN Security Council resolution and a determination to adhere to this expansionist aggressive step which contradicts the principles of the UN Charter, international law and the 1949 Geneva pact on the treatment of civilians during war.

This is the Israeli reply to the UN Security Council's call for cancelling the Israeli decision on the Golan. Indeed, the essence of this reply cannot be changed by honeyed chosen words on readiness to negotiate.

It is known that the Security Council did not ask Israel to invite Syria to a capitulatory negotiations table but to cancel a specific decision which constitutes a blatant contravention of the UN Charter and an illegal act contravening international law.

Israel's reply -- its refusal to respect international law and the UN Charter and resolutions -- was expected. The Security Council members, who unanimously adopted this decision, a very rare occurrence in the council's history, had expected Israel, an outlaw in contemporary international society, to adopt such a negative stand on the decision. This is why they include in the resolution an authorization for the secretary general to exert efforts to make Israel cancel its illegal and aggressive measure, in addition to a paragraph promising to adopt suitable measures should Israel refuse to respond to the council's resolution.

Israel has rejected the council's decision and is defying the United Nations, which is its customary stand on law and justice in our contemporary society. The United Nations will again study the issue. We do not even know how many times the council has had to restudy promised suitable measures in dealing with Israel.

If the UN member-states adopt a resolute stand, the UN Charter has a special chapter on sanctions that even includes suspending membership in the international organization and imposing economic and political sanctions. These would be appropriate for firmly confronting Israel, particularly since its history is full of outlawry and defiance of the United Nations and the international community.

The United Nations previously imposed sanctions on the racist South African regime. It is through their stands on imposing sanctions on Israel that the true stands of states will be gauged, particularly the stand of the United States, which voted for the first resolution and took part in drafting the paragraph pertaining to adopting the appropriate measures.

Inasmuch as the issue concerns it, and proceeding from its complete awareness of the situation in the international organization, the stands of the groups of states and the true U.S. stand on Israel and its policies, Syria does not believe that UN Security Council resolutions alone can solve the problem of Israeli occupation of Arab territory, liberate occupied Arab territory or guarantee the Arab Palestinian people's national rights.

Despite this, Syria considers political and diplomatic action in the United Nations and outside it as an indivisible part of the multifaceted pan-Arab struggle to achieve a lasting peace based on justice and the principles of the UN Charter.

Syria is confident that Israel's decision annexing the Golan is null and void and has no future. Indeed, it believes that this decision will not impede the return of the territory to its people and to its free national soil. France was compelled by a great nationalist leader like General de Gaulle to cancel French allegations to the effect that Algeria was French. However, Israel will not succeed in repeating France's experience with Algeria in the Middle East. Thus, the international community has to remember that it was the retreat in the face of Hitler's aggressive and expansionist policy that subjected the world to the catastrophe of World War II.

WORKERS COUNCIL TO MEET IN AL-QUNAYTIRAH

JN041030 SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 4 Jan (SANA) -- The central council of Arab workers will hold an emergency session in the liberated city of Al-Quanaytirah, capital of the Golan, on 7 and 8 January in reply to the enemy's decision to annex the Golan Heights.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Brother Hamid Jallud said the council will discuss the following two main topics: the Israeli enemy's decision to annex the occupied Golan and the U.S. threats against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Brother Jallud called on the Western states to adopt measures against the Zionist enemy if it rejects the UN Security Council resolution. He added: The United States and the Western states should prove practically that they are against the Zionist decision to annex the Golan by adopting practical and stringent measures against this entity by boycotting it economically and suspending supplies of weapons and funds for at least 1 year. Otherwise, he asked, what are their information statements to our people worth?

He also called on Arab labor, popular and political organizations to declare a clear stand against the United States, which is a basic part of the Arab-Zionist conflict. He stressed that U.S. threats against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are part of the imperialist plots against the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

AL-ASAD HOLDS MEETING WITH PALESTINIAN LEADERS

JN051655 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] At 1300 today, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman; Khalid al-Fahum, Palestine National Council speaker; and PLO Executive Committee members 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Talal Naji, Ahmad al-Yamani, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashahshibi and Hamid Abu Sittah.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

The two sides exchanged views on the latest developments in the Arab region, the escalation of the Zionist enemy's policy of expansion and the need to confront the dangers resulting from the Zionist scheme which is backed by imperialism with a unified Arab action.

The two sides also discussed the latest Arab contacts and the efforts underway to achieve joint Arab action that aims at strengthening the Arab nation and bolstering its capability for confronting the provocations and dangers that threaten the Arab nation.

The two sides reiterated the fateful solidarity between Syria and the Palestinian revolution.

ROMANIAN'S VISIT CONNECTED TO SOVIET INITIATIVE

TA051810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The visit by the Romanian envoy, Vasile Pungan, to Israel is connected with a Soviet initiative to convene a broad international conference with the participation of the PLO. This was reported to our correspondent in Bucharest Avraham Ben-Melekh by Western sources. Those sources are relying on reports from the Romanian Foreign Ministry. This initiative also contains a resumption of the political dialogue between Israel and the Soviet Union.

Our correspondent says that 2 weeks ago the Romanian envoy visited Egypt and 1 week before that Yasir 'Arafat went to Bucharest. Israel has in the past rejected the idea of an international conference. Bucharest is now trying to soften Israel's position with a hint that a resumption of ties with the Soviet Union is conceivable.

Romanian Envoy Arrives

TA051653 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The special envoy of the president of Romania arrived in Israel this evening. At the airport, the envoy, Vasile Pungan, said he was bringing with him a special verbal message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Prime Minister Menahem Begin. He explained that the visit was a part of the normal relations between the two countries and was also intended for an exchange of views.

Our correspondent, Avraham Ben-Melekh, reports that tomorrow the Romanian envoy will meet the prime minister in Jerusalem and meetings are now being prepared for him with several ministers.

More Details

TA041037 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] The special Romanian Envoy who is to visit Israel on a mission from President Ceausescu to Mr Begin is Vasile Pungan, minister state secretary and presidential counselor. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh has learned that on Wednesday the envoy will meet privately with the prime minister and will hand him a message from his president.

Our correspondent says that the envoy will apparently not be meeting with the foreign minister. The possibility is now being examined that he will hold meetings with economic ministers to further tighten the trade relations between the two countries. Earlier it was reported that the Romanian envoy would seek to clarify whether Israel would indeed be withdrawing from the rest of Sinai as agreed, and that he would wish to hear about the progress made in the autonomy talks.

MA'ARIV Report

TA051025 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Jan 82

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu is calling on Prime Minister Menahem Begin to honor Israel's undertaking to complete the evacuation of the Sinai on time. Ceausescu's personal call to Begin is included in a message carried by a special envoy of the Romanian president, Vasile Pungan, who is due to arrive in Israel today.

Israel will promise the Romanian president's envoy that it does intend to complete the evacuation of the Sinai on time, as stipulated in the peace agreements between Israel and Egypt.

The Romanian envoy is the secretary of the State Council, one of the most senior posts in the Romanian ruling hierarchy. He had conducted several secret missions on behalf of Ceausescu in the past.

The Romanian envoy has recently visited Cairo where he conferred with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. According to diplomatic sources, Mubarak expressed his concern that Israel may not complete the Sinai evacuation on time because of internal problems. According to this evaluation, Ceausescu wants to exercise his influence on Begin to guarantee that the withdrawal takes place on time.

It is estimated in Jerusalem that the Romanian envoy is also bringing along ideas to promote the chances of a dialogue between Israel and the Palestinians. Israel will reject any proposal to conduct a dialogue with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

KIMCHE PROTESTS ANTI-ISRAELI UTTERANCES TO GHALI

TA051034 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Jan 82 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche last night returned from Cairo where he held a lengthy talk with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and other Egyptian senior officials.

Mr Kimche lodged a protest with Dr Ghali about anti-Israeli statements made by Egyptian personalities which, as Israel sees it, adversely affected the peace process.

In his talk with Dr Ghali, the director general of the Foreign Ministry emphasized that Israel takes a serious view of these utterances. In his talks in Cairo, Mr Kimche also discussed the problems concerning the strengthening and acceleration of normalization between the two countries as well as questions regarding the establishment of the Multinational Force and Observers and its deployment in the Sinai before the evacuation of the Sinai has been completed. In his talks Mr Kimche stressed that Israel would complete the Sinai withdrawal at the time stipulated in the peace treaty.

Returns from Egypt

TA051213 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche has wound up a 2-day visit to Egypt and returned to Israel. He conferred with minister of state for foreign affairs in Cairo Butrus Ghali. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that David Kimche made it clear in his meetings that recent declarations made by various Egyptian personalities on the establishment of a Palestinian state contradict the Camp David accords and have aroused concern in Israel.

SHARON TO PRESENT AUTONOMY POSITION IN CAIRO

TA060530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The ministerial autonomy team will convene in the prime minister's residence today in advance of Alexander Haig's arrival in Jerusalem, presumably next week.

Israel has meanwhile suggested to the United States and Egypt that Defense Minister Sharon present in Cairo next week Israel's concept of security affairs in the autonomous regions, submitting it to a limited number of members of the working groups. These groups are scheduled to meet early next week in Al-Jizah, to discuss autonomy issues.

HAIG TO DISCUSS AUTONOMY IN UPCOMING VISIT

TA060518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] In his upcoming talks to the Middle East, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig intends to discuss the possibility of east Jerusalem Arabs participating in the election of the autonomy institutions. Our political correspondent has learned that Alexander Haig similarly intends to discuss the possibility of giving the autonomy council some kind of legislative powers and of having the council share with Israel the responsibility for the sources of water and land in the territories as well as for security matters. Our correspondent notes that Israel is demanding full responsibility with the autonomy institutions only on matters pertaining to internal security.

Autonomy Talks Postponed

TA060833 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The deliberations of the supreme Israeli-Egyptian autonomy affairs committee have been postponed for a week due to the upcoming visit of U.S. secretary of state to our region. Its deliberations were to have begun next week in Cairo, and were to have been chaired by the Egyptian foreign minister and the Israeli defense minister.

MAJORITY BELIEVE PEACE WILL CONTINUE AFTER APRIL

TA060936 Jerusalem POST in English 6 Jan 82 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- Over half the Israeli public believes that the peace process will continue after the Sinai withdrawal deadline in April, but over a quarter think that Egypt will breach the treaty.

This emerged from an opinion poll conducted for the Jerusalem POST by the Modi'in Ezrachi Applied Research Centre. The survey was held among a representative selection of 1,275 adults at the beginning of this month. Question: "What will happen, in your opinion, to the peace agreement after the April withdrawal?"

Will continue -- 52.3 percent, breach by Israel -- 1.4 percent, breach by Egypt -- 26.0 percent, other answers -- 9.3 percent, undecided -- 11.0 percent.

Centre Director Dr Sara Shemer, in analysing the demographic profile of the respondents, found a preponderance among those foreseeing a continued peace process of persons at the lower end of the education scale, the middle-income brackets, Oriental communities, traditionally-minded and Likud voters, as well as Labour supporters. Among those expecting a breach of the peace treaty, there was a higher ration of the better educated, the Western communities, the religious and voters of the NRP and Tehiya.

MITTERRAND WILL 'PROBABLY' POSTPONE VISIT

TA051729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The Elysee Palace spokeswoman has said reports that French President Mitterrand has postponed his visit to Israel are unfounded. The postponement was reported by the French news agency. Answering a question regarding the cancellation of a trip which was to have been made by a delegation to prepare the visit, the spokeswoman said that before February there is enough time to send such a delegation.

Sources at the Israeli Embassy in Paris said the French president will most probably postpone the visit. It was reported previously that a final decision on the matter would be made after the UN Security Council's meeting on the Golan issue.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAMIR TO VISIT ITALY

TA051621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is leaving for Rome tomorrow morning to attend a meeting of Israeli ambassadors to Western European countries. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, has learned that he will stay in Italy for several days and will also meet with Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. He will speak with them and with other people about Israel's ties with the EEC and about the participation of several of the EEC countries in the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers.

Political circles in Jerusalem have commented that the Israeli foreign minister will hear from his Italian counterpart about the latter's visit to several countries in our area.

To Confer With Pope

TA060542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will depart for Rome this morning to participate in the meeting of Israeli ambassadors to Western Europe. He will confer with Pope John Paul II tomorrow, and will probably discuss the status of Jerusalem, the holy sites, and the situation in Poland, and will also invite him to visit Israel.

Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Jerusalem political circles attach great importance to that meeting, emphasizing that the pope agreed to confer with Minister Shamir despite the Jerusalem law and the Golan Law. The foreign minister will meet with the Italian prime minister and his counterpart, Emilio Colombo, as well as with additional Italian Government and Vatican officials during his visit to Italy.

SHARON PLEDGES NOT TO VIOLATE CEASE-FIRE FIRST

TA051321 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The defense minister has pledged that Israel will not, under any circumstances, violate the cease-fire in Syria and Lebanon, if the other side does not violate it. Sharon told the members of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee that the Syrians have not violated the cease-fire. The defense minister said that in Lebanon the cease-fire is maintained only as far as Israel is concerned but not regarding Major Haddad's forces. Nevertheless, this will not provoke Israel to violate the cease-fire.

Minister Sharon emphasized that if Israel's territory in the north were shelled, the IDF would open fire only after Cabinet decision.

ARENS COMMENTS ON MISSILE CRISIS IN LEBANON

TA060933 Jerusalem POST in English 6 Jan 82 p 10

[Commentary by Mk Moshe Arens, chairman of Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee and ambassador-designate to the United States: "A Constant Danger"]

[Text] A recent debate in the Knesset dealt with the condition of air raid shelters in northern Israel in light of the shelling of towns and settlements in Galilee last summer. It became clear to most of the participants in the debate that the shelters were quite adequate in case of air raids. In such a case, the civilian population enters the shelters when an alarm is sounded when approaching enemy aircraft are detected, and leaves the shelters when these aircraft have left the area. In any case, the stay in the shelters is relatively short.

The shelters, however, are inadequate for protecting civilians against artillery or rocket bombardment which may require them to remain in the shelters for days on end.

Israel does not have the economic resources to duplicate underground much of the facilities that exist above ground, in order to make life in underground shelters possible for an extended period. Air raid shelters can provide adequate defence for civilians against air raids, but not against artillery and rocket attacks launched without prior warning. Evidently, the response to such a threat lies elsewhere.

This conclusion should have become evident last July during the PLO bombardment of Israel's northern towns and villages from southern Lebanon. The reply to such a danger to civilians is either a deterrent threat or the removal of the weapons themselves out of range of their targets.

Syria and Jordanian artillery can also be placed within range of Israeli population centres, but the rulers of Syria and Jordan know that bombing Israeli towns and villages will be met by large-scale Israeli counter-measures causing damage and destruction to facilities and population. This potential response serves as a deterrent to such actions and as a powerful incentive to prevent PLO activities against Israel from Syrian or Jordanian territory.

This deterrent is effective in protecting Israel's civilian population from shelling coming from the east, but unfortunately not from the north. The Lebanese Government has, in effect, abdicated all control over Lebanese territory south of Beirut. The various PLO constituent groups that have taken control of this area care little for the fate of the local population or their sources of livelihood, and Israel's deterrent capability here is therefore limited. Without downgrading the problems connected with the placement of Syrian ground-to-air missiles in the Al-Biqa' valley of Lebanon in May 1981, which has rightfully captured the world's attention, it is clear that the presence of PLO artillery and rocket launchers in southern Lebanon represents no less of a problem. The Syrian ground-to-air missiles can be eliminated by rapid air strike, whereas removal of PLO artillery and rockets in southern Lebanon is a more complex challenge.

Since the beginning of the cease fire in southern Lebanon on July 24, 1981, the PLO arsenal there has grown continuously with Soviet made weapons supplied by Syria, Libya and Saudi Arabia. It now includes over fifty 13mm guns and an equal number of multiple rocket launchers, in addition to anti-aircraft missiles and guns as well as tanks. It is not clear how long the various PLO constituent organizations will be able to maintain the cease-fire, but as long as the guns are there, the civilian population of Galilee faces a constant danger to its security.

In October 1962, the Russians began placing medium-range ground-to-ground missiles in Cuba. Due to the relatively small distance from Cuba to the U.S. Eastern seaboard and the high speed of the missiles, it was clear that once launched they could not be intercepted and would therefore hit their targets without warning.

President John Kennedy decided that the U.S. could not accept this continued threat and demanded that the Soviets remove the missiles already in place and turn around the ships on their way to Cuba with additional missiles. At the time, Nikita Khrushchev decided to give in.

There are many differences between the Cuban missile crisis and the artillery and rocket crisis in southern Lebanon. But in both cases deterrence did not serve as sufficient protection for the civilian populations. Then, only the removal of the missiles could assure the safety of the population on the U.S. eastern seaboard. Now, it would seem, only the removal of PLO guns and rockets from southern Lebanon can guarantee the safety of civilians in northern Israel.

MILITARY PERSONNEL TO PROTECT WORKERS IN YAMIT

TA052015 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram has learned that following a request from Agriculture Minister Simha Ehrlich, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon agreed this evening to provide military protection, effective tomorrow, for Jewish Agency personnel who are dismantling greenhouses in Moshav Haruvit in the Yamit district. Ehrlich explained to Sharon that the greenhouses are slated to be reassembled in new settlements in the Besor area being set up for evacuees from the Yamit district. Our correspondent says members of the movement to stop the withdrawal from Sinai yesterday prevent Jewish Agency personnel from dismantling the greenhouses, despite the fact that members of the moshav had given their consent.

PO'ALEI AGUDAT YISRA'EL PAPER CEASES PUBLICATION

TA011501 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 1 Jan 82 p 2

[Report by the party affairs correspondent]

[Excerpts] The central council of Po'alei Agudat Yisra'el yesterday decided that the party would continue to operate as an independent movement dealing with immigrant absorption, religious education and the expansion of settlement activity.

In the meantime, the party's daily paper, SHE'ARIM, yesterday ceased publication.

AFRICAN ISLAMIC COUNCIL ISSUES DECLARATION

PM041521 Rabat AL-'ALAM in Arabic 28 Dec 81 p 5

["Dakar declaration" issued by the African Islamic council session in Dakar on 21-23 December]

[Text] The African Islamic Coordination Council held its second session in Dakar 25-27 Safar, 1402 Hegira, corresponding to 21-23 December 1981.

The opening meeting was chaired by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, whose presence underlines the significance of this major Islamic meeting. The meeting was also of particular importance in view of the attendance of a large number of Muslim ulemas who had kindly responded to the invitation of the chairman of the committee organizing this meeting.

The attendance of his excellency the president of the republic at the opening meeting and the attendance of His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad 'Ali al-Harakan, general secretary of the World Islamic League, as well as the participation of a larger number of ministers from African countries in the council meetings demonstrates the growing importance which the African states attach to spreading the Islamic spiritual values from which emanates the factor of progress and comprehensive growth in Africa.

The African Islamic Coordination Council praised the tenor of the Senegalese president's speech about Islam's humanitarian spirit, Islam being the religion whose spread began from the city of Medina where the prophet Muhammad emigrated. For this reason the council decided at the beginning of its meeting to consider the speech an official document of the meeting.

On the other hand the Coordination Council appreciated the appeals made by 'Abd al-Aziz Sah, chairman of the Islamic Associations of Senegal, in his welcome speech. In his speech Shaykh Muhammad al-Harakan, chairman of the World Islamic League, appealed to Muslims to unite and to unify all Muslim forces to defend Islam and spread its ideals, so that the light of Islam and its sublime tenets will illuminate the world.

The council welcomed the message delivered by Muhammad Jarra, Malian ambassador in Dakar, on behalf of Malian President Brig Gen Moussa Traore, in which he expressed congratulations to the World Islamic League and the African Islamic Coordination Council for the noble tasks they are carrying out in Africa and invited the council to hold its third session in the Republic of Mali.

The conference perused the general report submitted by council chairman, His Excellency Ambassador Mustafa Sisi regarding the organization's activities during the past year in accordance with the resolutions of the first session of the African Islamic Coordination Council which met in Dakar in 1397 Hegira, corresponding to 1976 -- resolutions which the World Islamic League adopted as a constitution for all Islamic organizations on the African continent in their quest to achieve unity, coordinate efforts and unify programs in order to confront atheist trends that aim at undermining faith and subverting the pillars of African society.

Chairman of the African Islamic Coordination Council submitted the positive results achieved in the application of the council's practical program. These, for example, include fruitful contacts with a number of heads of African states in order to further acquaint them with the league and the council and the establishment of the Higher Academy for Islamic Studies, thanks to the support of the World Islamic League.

The African Islamic Coordination Council approved all the important proposals contained in the report, including the proposal concerning the financial aid expected from governments, particularly African governments, and from the World Islamic League in order to expand the field of the council's activities and organize the Islamic appeal. The council appealed to all the rich Islamic states to contribute to providing the necessary means for the propagation of the creed and ethics which Islam advocates.

After studying the topics on its agenda during its 3-day meeting, during which frank, honest, wise and fraternal discussions were held in an atmosphere in which lofty Islamic values prevailed, the council adopted a number of resolutions which include:

Proceeding from the premise that the Arabic language represents the two fundamental sources of Islam, namely the Koran and the prophet's traditions, the council recommends that every Muslim learn it to establish a direct contact between himself and the Islamic teachings to which his life must be subjected.

In view of the fact that the holy Koran is God's holy book handed down to his messenger Muhammad, God's prayers and peace be upon him, the council considers learning the Koran by heart a means of enabling Muslims to preserve it and propagate it throughout the world. The council therefore calls on the World Islamic League to seek to increase the number of Koran schools and to provide such schools with modern and adequate equipment.

Since upbringing and education are two basic elements in promoting ethical and spiritual values, it is urgently necessary that these elements take their proper place in the African states' education programs in order to encourage the Islamic call and develop preaching. The council therefore demands the inclusion of religious teaching in education programs at all academic stages.

Since the Islamic media bear a great responsibility for putting Islamic facts before all the peoples, the council declares the need to find effective solutions to the basic problems from which the Islamic media in Africa and throughout the world are suffering. The council calls on all the African Islamic peoples to stand fast before atheist, subversive and misguiding trends.

The council reiterates its thanks to His Excellency Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, the Senegalese Government and people for the warm welcome accorded to the delegates participating in this meeting. The council wishes also to thank His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and Crown Prince Fahd for the backing and support they give to all the African Islamic organizations and to the African Islamic Coordination Council in particular, praying to God to support and guide them for the sake of the greatness of Islam and the support of Muslims.

The council wishes also to thank Shaykh Muhammad al-Harakan, chairman of the World Islamic League, for the league's great achievements under his leadership in the interest of Islamic organizations in the African Islamic Coordination Council. The council attaches great hopes to his support for the council in order to implement the resolutions adopted during this session.

The African Islamic Coordination Council wishes to thank all members of the conference office for their efforts, particularly Council Chairman Ambassador Mustafa Sisi, for the capable and wise management of the council's work and wishes him to remain chairman of the council so that he will achieve the aspirations of Muslims.

LIBYA

RESOLUTIONS OF GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

LD051630 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1302 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Resolutions of the seventh session of the General People's Congress, held at the Al-Amal Hall in Tripoli, read by the assistant secretary general of the General People's Congress -- name not given; live]

[Text] The following are the resolutions of the popular congresses in its third regular session for 1391 from the date of the death of the prophet, corresponding to 1983, formulated by the general meeting of the popular congresses, people's committees, trade unions, associations and vocational cooperatives and the General People's Congress in its seventh regular session from 7 to 10 Rabi' al-Awwal, 1391, from the date of the death of the prophet, corresponding to 2 to 5 January 1982:

I. Review of the decisions and recommendations of the basic popular congresses in their 3rd regular session from 15 Muharram to 15 Safar 1390, from the date of the death of the prophet, corresponding to 22 November to 23 December 1980, formulated by the general meeting of the popular congresses, the people's committees, trade unions, associations and vocational cooperations and the General People's Congress, in its 6th regular session for 1390, from the date of the death of the prophet, corresponding to 1980.

The basic popular congresses reviewed the aforementioned decisions and recommendations which have been implemented and have expressed their appreciation for the progress in the implementation of these decisions and recommendations, especially in the sphere of development and have followed up the efforts exerted by the people's committee -- the implementation instrument -- in various fields and have stressed the need for continuation of work to complete that which has not yet been completed.

II. Internal Policy

1. To continue to implement the development and administrative budgets for 1390, from the date of the death of the prophet, corresponding to 1981.

A. The basic popular congresses express their satisfaction with the progress in implementing the development plan despite the difficulties which have confronted it as a result of world economic developments -- along with the local ramifications. They draw attention for the need to curtail administrative and consumer expenditures in order to reduce the effect of the world economic crisis on the progress of the development plan projects.

B. The basic popular congresses stress the need to continue work to increase the participation of national companies and establishments in implementing the development plan and to work to overcome the difficulties facing the implementation process.

C. The basic popular congresses approve the extra expenditure spent on the development plan projects during the fiscal year 1390, from the date of the death of the prophet, corresponding to 1981.

2. To prepare the development and administrative budgets for 1391, from the date of the death of the prophet, corresponding to 1982. The basic popular congresses debated the draft development and administrative budgets for 1391, from the date of the death of the prophet, corresponding to 1982, and decided upon the following:

A. To approve the development budget to a limit of 2.6 billion dinars together with an emphasis on the recommendations in the memorandum debated by the popular congresses, particularly the following: to refrain from adding any new financial burden except for productive projects and then only within the limits of available resources; to ensure that importing companies and establishments set up and operate productive projects particularly in the industrial sector; to continue to exploit available financial resources and to work to develop them to achieve the strategy and targets of the development plan; to lay down guidelines and strict regulations for the use of foreign manpower.

B. To approve the draft administrative budget for 1391 from the date of the death of the prophet, corresponding to 1982, up to the limit of 1,255 billion dinars, emphasizing that the executive bodies curtail administrative expenditures and work according to the recommendations set in the memorandum debated by the basic popular congresses, which will ensure savings in general expenditures of public money.

3. Agricultural sector:

A. Study of the agricultural projects. While affirming their determination to realize the green revolution, the popular conferences stress the need for the establishment of agricultural projects on the basis of scientific studies and for aiming them at the realization of prosperity, meeting needs and protection of natural resources.

B. Study of private farms and their lack of adherence to agricultural guidance. The popular conferences decided to review the agricultural situation through the organization of the agricultural activity in a manner which will ensure complete adherence to agricultural guidance pertaining to the cultivation of crops wherever such cultivation is feasible according to the society's need for these crops, provided that the agricultural conferences play their role in realizing this.

C. Study of the policy of marketing agricultural and animal produce. The popular conferences approve the proposals set in the memorandum and stress the need to draw up a precise and effective marketing method to ensure the selling of agricultural and animal produce.

D. Study of subterranean water and water resources. Draft law on water resources. The basic popular conference decided to adopt the proposed law after taking into consideration the remarks made in this respect by the basic popular conferences.

E. 1. Draft law on the protection of pastureland and woodlands. The basic popular conferences decided to adopt the law after taking into consideration the remarks made in this respect by the popular conferences.

2. Draft law on agricultural inspection. The basic popular conferences decide to adopt the law after considering the remarks made in this respect by the basic popular conferences.

4. Public service sector: the policy pertaining to manpower and ways to derive maximum benefit from it. The basic popular conferences discussed the manpower question and decided to following:

A. Work for the realization of the objectives and strategy of the development of the manpower in accordance with the development plan for 1981-85.

B. To continue to work to reduce the number of those working for the popular administrative machinery and to direct them toward working in establishments, companies and other production places.

C. To limit the employment of the non-national working force, particularly in the administrative machinery.

D. To increase the work participation of all community elements.

E. The need to introduce mechanization and calculators, particularly in the popular administrative machinery.

F. To work to simplify and shorten administrative procedures.

G. To stress the necessity of using professional identity cards and to ask the bodies concerned to take the necessary measures in this regard.

H. To prepare a study on reducing the number of administrative units, taking into consideration that the number of municipalities will not be reduced until after completion of the transformation plan for 1981-85.

5. Services sector:

A. To reconsider education policy: The basic popular congresses decide the following: the need to reconsider the education system now functioning in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; to create a new educational structure for the jamahiri [masses] community that realizes the demands of this community and is in line with its aspirations; early specialization and the establishment of specialized secondary schools instead of the current secondary schools, linking them with similar specialization in university education; to concentrate on the basis curricula required by the nature of specialization at every stage of education; to work to enable students to choose fields suited to their wishes and mental and physical capabilities; to pay special attention to Arabic, it being the principal container of the Arab personality; the integral responsibility of educational establishment and that of the family and the mosque; the realization of school militarization.

B. Facilitating the obtaining of transporation means: the basic popular congresses discussed this subject and stressed the importance of transportation means and work to make it available in its various forms, giving priority to public transportation and establishing the basic [as heard] banks for this purpose. The economic solutions which are bound to preserve the national wealth and not to squander it must be taken into consideration. The specialized people's committees must take the necessary measures to realize these aims, including consideration of the costs when preparing (?estimates) for materials and services.

C. Health service and organizing the dispensing of medicines: The basic popular congresses approve the following: To operate according to the system proposed by the General People's Committee for Health in its memorandum submitted to the basic popular congresses on organizing the dispensing of medicines; to approve restraint in the horizontal expansion [as heard] in the medical services sector and to work to improve the quality of the services sector and to improve the quality of the services; to support the program to develop the manpower operating in the health sphere; to concentrate on preventative medicine and to improve the environment and the basic health care programs.

D. Oil: The basic popular congresses stress the need to preserve oil resources and the gains achieved by the Great 1 September Revolution in this sphere. They affirm complete readiness to accept all ensuing sacrifices and to face all consequnces. They also stress the need to work according to what was agreed during the third regular session between 22 November and 22 December 1980.

E. Social welfare: The basic popular congresses approve the memorandum put before them, providing that implementation is within the framework of available resources and does not entail increased financial burdens.

6. The armed people:

A. The basic popular congresses approve that the defense budget should allocate funds for militarization.

B. The basic popular congresses approve the preparation of a draft bill to implement the armed people's [word indistinct] and to submit it for debate at the forthcoming sessions so that it can be approved.

C. To honor our martyrs who contributed to the liberation of the people of Chad and our other heroes being martyred in defense of freedom everywhere, according to the people's authority declaration, the basic popular congresses decided to collect 5 dinars from every Libyan Arab, male and female, to be used for the care of the martyrs' families, in addition to the honor, privileges and attention due them in accordance with current legislation.

7. General issues:

A. To issue resolutions by the popular committees without referring to the basic popular congresses. The basic popular congresses reaffirm the contents of the declaration of the establishment of the people's authority -- that the authority is for the people alone; the people exercise authority by way of the popular congresses, the popular committees, trade unions, the federations, the professional bodies and the General People's Congress. The law will define these organizations' functioning. The popular committees will issue the executive decisions connected with the resolutions and recommendations of the popular committees and the laws in force.

B. Draft law relating to the reorganization of the Supreme Court: The basic popular congresses decided to enact the law taking into consideration remarks made in this connection.

C. Reports of the administrative trade union: The basic popular congresses have looked into the report submitted by the administrative supervision body. They realize the magnitude of the problems faced by the executive organs resulting from the great aspirations of the Libyan Arab people and reaffirm the need to work to overcome all difficulties and obstructions, stressing the need to bring to about all those who do not carry out their work as they should and to make efforts to avoid this.

D. Draft law of marriage and divorce: The basic popular congresses endorse the enacting of the required legislation taking into account the remarks made by the basic popular congresses.

E. Traffic law: The basic popular congresses aporove the enacting of this legislation and entrust the General People's Committee for Justice to prepare the endorsement.

F. Law on the protection of the environment: The Basic popular congresses approve the enacting of this law, taking into account the remarks made in this connection.

G. Law on organizing the use of ionized radiation: The basic popular congresses approve the enacting of the law taking into account the remarks made in this connection.

H. Carrying out of autopsies: The basic popular congresses approve the enacting of a legislation taking into account the following: Except for carrying out an autopsy to ascertain the nature of an unknown disease, dissection for scientific purposes will be carried out according to the will of the diseased or with his family's approval. Use of the organs of the deceased for transplant purposes will be made according to his own will.

8. Professional and productive congresses: The basic popular congresses confirm the necessity of submitting the recommendations of the professional congresses regarding the policy of society of those recommendations which entail commitments on society to the basic popular congresses so that they can be discussed and appropriate measures taken. The basic popular congresses reaffirm the speeding up of the development of higher studies in higher institutes and universities in the Jamahiriyah. They are of the view that the sending of students on educational missions abroad will be confined to the minimum except in the case of branches of studies not available in the Jamahiriyah. Funds should be allocated for this purpose.

III. Foriegn Policy

1. The basic popular congresses endorse the report on foreign policy, presented by the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison.

2. The basic popular congresses approve the agreements the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah concluded or joined and which are detailed in the attached list.

3. The basic popular congresses underline what the leader presented on the 12th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution regarding the policy of neutrality and they agree to act accordingly.

4. The basic popular congresses agree on popular moves to realize unity between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and sister Syria. They stress:

A. The unified revolutionary leadership will start setting in motion all necessary measures for the immediate realization of unity.

B. The need to set up a unified command for the armed forces in the two countries.

C. To call the General People's Congress and the Syrian People's Assembly to meet at one pan-Arab conference.

D. To set up one executive organ containing the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah General People's Committee and the Syrian Council of Ministers.

5. The basic popular congresses underline their resolutions which were formulated by the General People's Congress at its extraordinary session on 28 September 1981, regarding the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah territory, which is a territory for all Arabs; they stress the importance of continuing to accept Arab volunteers to train them and prepare them for the battle of destiny against the enemies of the Arab people and the Arab nation with all available facilities in light of the measures taken for arming the people.

6. The basic popular congresses agree to the conclusion of special agreements with states regarding the extradition of criminals, saboteurs and terrorists.

7. The basic popular congresses decide to work for supporting the Chad people economically in line with the ties of fraternity between the two peoples, provided the bilateral agreements and treaties are honored.

IV. New Business

1. To cement the authority of the people, the popular congresses decide that the following are to be observed when making legislation:

A. The basic popular congresses will decide on the idea and subject of the law.

B. The General People's Committee with its specialized bodies will prepare the bills.

C. The General People's Committee and its specialized bodies will rewrite the draft law and resubmit it to the basic popular conferences.

D. After the draft law is adopted by the basic popular conference, the General People's Congress will undertake the task of putting it in its final form and promulgate it.

E. Exempt from the above will be the laws pertaining to budgets.

2. With regard to tranferring funds of custodianship to people's ownership, the basic popular conferences discussed the question of custodianship and the funds of the enemies of the people, who have taken refugee abroad, and have decided the following:

A. All funds and property placed under custodianship will revert back to the people.

B. All funds and property of the enemies of the people who have absconded outside the Jamahiriyah and who have refused to return in spite of repeated calls will also revert back to the people.

C. Persons who have fled abroad will not be entitled to any compensation for the funds and property which has been reverted back to the people in accordance with the provisions of the law to be promulgated in this regard.

D. The General People's Congress will issue resolutions pertaining to the specification of such funds and properties and names of their owners as governed by this law.

E. It has been agreed to promulgate the law in accordance with the above.

3. With regard to the drafting of specifications and conditions that should be met by those nominated for membership of the popular committees, anyone nominated for membership of the popular committees must have the following qualifications:

A. Adherence to the revolutionary principles in words and deeds; B. Adherence to moral norms; C. Experience in the field to which he is nominated; D. Educational qualifications compatible with the demands of the position he is nominated to occupy.

SUDAN

STUDENT DEMOSTRATIONS STAGED IN KHARTOUM 5 JAN

JN051449 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1425 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Jan (INA) -- For the second day running various parts of the Sudanese capital were today the scene of limited demonstrations staged by male and female students belonging to elementary and secondary schools, despite stringent security measures and the Sudanese education minister's decision to close all schools in Khartoum. It was reported that a student demostration was staged at noon today in Al-Jumhuriyah Street, a main street in Khartoum, with slogans condemning the Sudanese Government's economic decisions and calling for revoking the increase imposed on prices of consumer commodities. Reports also said that some Sudanese towns were the scenes of similar student demostrations. In another development, the director of the Khartoum fire brigade said today that the fire which broke out in the local market in Khartoum yesterday was premediated and that the intelligence and state security organs are seeking the perpetrators.

As for the situation at Khartoum University, sources in the student union, which has been dissolved, said the union sent a memo to the university administration, asking it to cancel all decisions against the students by tomorrow, Wednesday. The sources explained that the union would go on strike if its demands are not met.

COMMISSIONER ASKS REFUGEES TO LEAVE KHARTOUM

EA052030 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The commissioner for refugees has asked all refugees in the city of Khartoum [word indistinct] not carrying identity cards to return immediately to the areas they came from [words indistinct].

CLOSURE OF CENTRAL REGION SCHOOLS ORDERED

EA051838 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The Education and Guidance Ministry in the central region has issued the order to close schools on the three educational levels in Wad Madani and [name indistinct].

SSU OFFICIAL ON FORMATION OF 'ILLEGAL' GROUP

JN051527 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Sudan -- Juba, 5 Jan (SUNA) -- Staff Maj Gen Qasam Allah 'Abdallah Rasas, chief of the Higher Executive Council and secretary of the SSU department of the southern region, announced that a small group of politicians in the southern region tried to take advantage of the prevailing state of good intentions and attempted to threaten the region's peace by forming a political organization called "the Unity Council of Southern Sudan." This group is trying to threaten the legitimacy of the authorities by considering itself a government within a government.

Rasas disclosed in a speech at a celebration marking the 26th anniversary of Sudan's independence that this proposed organization, which is illegal and against the Constitution, has received financial and moral aid from abroad and Sudan has irrefutable evidence that enemies abroad, particularly Libya, are behind this organization. Rasas stated that despite his opposition, this group had sent a message to President Numayri, announcing the formation of their council, whose structure and objectives show that it is not only a political organization but actually a complete government, something which contradicts all national laws.

Rasas added that the central government has summoned this group to Khartoum to question its members. He stressed that the group's summon to Khartoum is not related to the opinions of its members on whether to divide the southern region. He added that the summons is a constitutional measure which aims at questioning the group's members on their illegal and unconstitutional manner of expressing their opinions. This, Rasas emphasized, is a challenge to the Sudanese Constitution. Rasas expressed the hope that the group's attempt to disrupt peace and democracy in the region will be the last because the state will not allow the transformation of the region into a theater for international plots and will not endure any group of people who will not abide by this principle. The state, moreover, will not let any foreign force mislead the people. Rasas asserted that, according to the provisions of the Constitution, there will be no place for any political party or organization but the SSU, the sole manifestation of political movement in all parts of Sudan.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

AFP REPORTS ARREST OF 12 MLPC PARTY OFFICIALS

AB051443 Paris AFP in French 1153 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 5 Jan (AFP) -- Twelve officials of Ange Patasse's Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC) were arrested last Sunday in CAR, on the orders of the head of state, General Kolingba, according to a communique issued by Mr Patasse on Tuesday citing a source which it described as trustworthy.

Among these arrested there are Mr Mazette and Mr Dobanga, members of the MLPC bureau, says the communique.

This act of provocation causes the indignation of all the CAR people who will carry out their responsibilities if these comrades are not released immediately, adds the communique.

CHAD

OAU FORCE COMMANDER DENIES TROOPS THREATENED

AB041536 Lagos NAN in English 1459 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Maiduguri, 4 Jan (NAN) -- The commander of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) peace keeping forces in Chad, Maj Gen G.O. Ejiga, has denied press reports that his troops are being threatened in Chad.

In a press release made available to the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Maiduguri, Gen Ejiga cautioned Africa's mass media organisations to desist from spreading false rumours about the operations of the mission in Chad.

On the recent re-deployment of the Zairean contingent, Maj Gen Ejiga said that field officers were often willing to change locations as events, logistics and other influencing factors permitted.

He said that the change from the initial deployment plans of the first battalion from Zaire was done to help achieve the desired objective, adding that plans to cover all the zones and the entire country by the OAU forces remained the same.

The commander said that the execution of this plan would depend on when the OAU Secretariat provided troops to replace those that had not yet arrived for the OAU mission in Chad.

He commended the Chadians for their co-operation and promised to use the OAU force for Chad's benefit.

Gen Ejiga called on Chadians to call off the war, to develop and sustain their beautiful country, adding that the OAU was in Chad to help, advise and contribute to the cause of peace.

GHANA

RAWLINGS ADDRESSES GHANAIAN PEOPLE 5 JAN

AB050939 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Address by Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings to the Ghanaian people on 5 January -- live]

[Text] Fellow countrymen: I have come to the studio for the second time since the events of the 31st of December to explain to you this attempt to enable the people of this country to become a real part of the decisionmaking processes of this country, that is, of government. The military action that was taken in the early hours of 31st December 1981 was to stem the rapid national decline that was upon us but it was not a military coup in the sense of another opportunity for some soldiers and their allies in trade and the bureaucracy to come to power for their own ends. It is rather to create by this action an open (?for all) democracy -- government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Yet some people have argued that however badly the government was doing, let there be no coup; no military intervention since we have seen what previous military regimes have done to the economy and to the people of this country. Let the existing authorities provide the remedy. Those who have spoken like this are, of course, mainly the government officials who have been assured of their essential commodities, their housing, their transportation, their salaries and allowances. Those who have been engaging in kalabule [profiteering] have also been speaking like that; those who want their stability at the expense of the majority of working people speak like that. Those who have been prostituting valuable newsprint and broadcasting time for their personal ends also speak like that but those who have been toiling and sweating in the factories and the fields; those humiliated workers, soldiers, policemen who since 24th December 1979 suffered for little or no reward have never spoken like that because for them the Constitution's promises were being quickly replaced by a new constitution of slavery and the longer this continued, the deeper the plight of the productive majority was going to come to a point where they would be incapable of the most minimal resistance to oppression.

For so many of the adult population of this country over the last few years, even if they have not resorted to suicide to escape the shame of their condition, there has been for them no point to this life, nothing to look forward to except the continued slaving for others to enjoy. People in the rural areas have led the way producing cocoa only for officials of state to live in the most comfortable conditions. Countless farmers all over the country who have also continued working steadily in very adverse circumstances and wild environments have continued to be deprived of basic facilities. Even the road works in these areas have become increasingly neglected. Our roads have become death traps and the vehicles which ply them break down at alarming rates.

Government members were crisscrossing the world, begging for foreign aid and yet, within the country, foreign exchange earners like cocoa and coffee have remained unevacuated since 1979. An immediate task of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] will be to see to the evacuation of all the stocks of cocoa, coffee and foodstuffs in the rural areas. This is an assignment that is the responsibility of the whole country. In the face of our trying problems, to have simply sat back and watched things going on and to lose the ability to react would have been inhuman and the reaction of 31st December 1981 was a human outcome of previous situations.

Countrymen, we of the PNDC have made it clear that we disapprove of acts of barbarism, an abuse of military force by soldiers against innocent citizens and, indeed, against other soldiers.

We are making another appeal to soldiers to realize that without the close cooperation of the civilian population of this country on whose behalf and for whom we have dared to act, our aims to make this country better would be incapable of achievement. We must, as soldiers, now display the discipline of our organization which has been so badly damaged by years of corruption at the highest levels which has also set down our common structure. The 31st December action was a joint, all-ranks action and we want to lay it down immediately that those of them who feel they can simply use their ranks to exploit other ranks have no place whatsoever in the army and had better find their way out immediately. The days of the colonial type of army are over. Soldiers are also human beings with human needs and aspirations not just tools for some people to pressure. The Ghana Armed Forces have now pledged to be forces for the people working in the interest of the people, not brutalizing them. We now have a people's army, a people's navy, a people's air force. That is why no soldier must simply take it upon himself to create fear among the civilian population by acts of looting, reckless show of force and wild behavior that have nothing to do with the aims of the revolution.

And to carry out the revolution successfully, it is to you the people of Ghana on whom we rely. We have seen enough of the traditional form of leadership which abandoned the people once it is in power. We have seen that that tradition is incapable of taking us farther and seeing to our welfare and we reject it. The alternative that now lies open before us is one of you the people taking over the destiny of this country, your own destiny and shaping the society along the lines that you desire; making possible what has been denied to you all these years. Only a manifest support and involvement of you the people will enable the carrying out of the tasks that we have thought necessary. That is why, apart from the PNDC and other central national bodies, we are asking for local defense committees at all levels of our national life. In the towns, in the villages, in all our factories, offices and work places, in our barracks, we have an immediate task for these committees -- that of defending this revolution and ensuring the exposure of saboteurs. Especially in our border areas, we are requiring these defense committees to begin to assist border guards and police to guard our borders. These defense committees are to defend the democratic rights of the people and expose corruption and anything which can undermine the revolution. A coordinating committee of these local defense committees will be later established.

There is no alternative to your initiative in this national responsibility. Let me illustrate what I mean directly. When we make complaints about managers and market women colluding to destroy the price system and make the price control system unworkable, can we not see that if the workers of the various distribution centers and companies [?form] units to monitor distribution in the various distribution warehouses and (?take the goods) to the consumer, they will be able to prevent the private deals between some managers and some of the market women who are in league with them?

When we speak of inefficiency and corruption in the civil service, is it not obvious that the apathy of the ordinary civil servant about his own organization and its contribution to the nation's improvement has played a large part in this decline which has worsened the situation of all of us? We therefore call upon the management and workers organizations of every working unit in this country to spend time in the first few working days of this year to organize meetings to appraise their yearly contribution to the national effort and thereafter send memoranda to the office of the PNDC. We intend to hold serious discussions with all organizations to see how the new course of the nation is to be charted in detail if it is the people's wish that this be done. But we would like to take certain initiatives whose necessity is obvious.

We are setting up a machinery and vehicles reformation unit consisting of some of the creative and industrial engineering talents in this nation to set in motion an immediate program to resuscitate broken down machinery and vehicles all through the country and present a detailed report on the immediate spare parts needs in our factories and industrial plants which have been operating at low capacity for so long. To this unit, all garages and industrial plants may submit suggestions and statements of their own requirements. For this project, we want to put into effective use the enormous potentials of the technicians of Soame Magazine [automobile repair garage in Accra] as it is publicly called in Kumasi as well as in the railways and ports authority foundry at Takoradi and, indeed, the base workshops and the field engineers of the Ghana Armed Forces. We also direct with immediate effect that the Tema Development Corporation and the Accra Housing Corporation accelerate immediately their compliance with the terms of the AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] — decree 46 and the terms of their instrument of incorporation. We shall be calling upon the executives of these organizations to render accounts of their stewardship. The state and its organizations cannot build houses only for a few rich individuals to profit by it through demanding exorbitant rents from needy workers.

We have also decided that in the acute housing crisis that the ordinary people are experiencing, we must have a proper ranking authority in cement allocation. We cannot have a situation in which the bulk inputs that have to be used for the construction of bridges in the producing areas continue to be used for the erection of private palatial residences. With immediate effect, all allocations of cement for private construction purposes are hereby stopped. We want to finish constructing our roads, culverts, bridges, clinics and schools before any thought is given to persons who wish to live like kings. We shall liaise with the managment and workers of our cement factories to work out the modalities for the exact compliance with these directives.

In the last 2 years, instead of the proper harnessing of our natural resources by our own government, what has been experienced has been a bombardment of our people with the claim that we need to attract foreign investment into the country to ensure development. It is not enough to declare that certain previous investment agreements were examples of exploitation while making no efforts to ensure that this exploitation should cease. The PNDC will examine past foreign investment agreements and ensure also that in the future investment is closely regulated by Ghana's needs -- whether technology, capital or human expertise -- with the view to maintaining national sovereignty and the interest of Ghana.

What sense does it make to imagine that (?foreigners) will simply come and develop our resources for us if we ourselves do not put our shoulders to the wheel? The foreigners who have really cared about us will tell you how even aid programs and relief supplies became caught up in the network of local private profiteers. [Words indistinct] feeling or sheer official neglect once there is no chance for personal profit. You see? We believe that instead of putting our faith in foreign investors, we must rather encourage our own industrialists who are capable of building for us a strong industrial base. A nation does not become great from simply driving everyone into buying and selling. This is a real challenge we are throwing to the Ghana Manufacturers Association. It is clear that the failure to encourage our own production in both industry and agriculture has created the immense strains on our foreign exchange reserves and hence on our currency at home also. With the absence of adequate production, we are thrown into the claws of powerful multinational industrial and trading firms from whom we have to import virtually all we need. And this points to the fact that import bills are so high, the imports are forever inadequate and private profiteering is rampant even though the whole nation's foreign exchange resources are utilized by most of these importers. The vicious circles in which our market women are caught is therefore not of their making even though a few sharks among the market women who have lost every feeling of motherhood or sisterhood are in league with some managers, (?supplying) officials as well as party functionaries to make life simply unbearable for the common man.

In the midst of such unbearable conditions, the former government announced plans for extravagant celebrations this year of the 25th anniversary of Ghana's independence. The PNDC has decided to repudiate the wastefulness of the so-called celebration of 25 years of independence (?which really would enable) a few to obtain import licenses for worthless items intended to distract us from our own condition of mass misery.

As a result of our repudiation of the duties of office of the PNP [People's National Party] administration, all carried out in the name of the Constitution which had promised to the people governmental efforts toward securing maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every citizen of Ghana on the basis of social justice and equality of opportunity, we suspended the operation of the Constitution. But certain parts of that Constitution which reflect our orientation will be reapplied in the people's national defense proclamation which will be published shortly as well as the people's national defense law to follow. The objective of the national defense includes the ensuring of national unity which began to be threatened not only by tribal campaigns sponsored by the government but also by the total ineffectiveness of the former government to curb tribal strifes of the kind that took thousands of lives in the Nanumba-Kokomba conflict as well as in a number of other similar outbreaks.

The PNDC wishes to make it clear that while we respect our traditional heritage of chieftaincy, we shall not allow this hallowed institution of our forefathers to be used to fan endless conflicts with resultant loss of lives. Let me take this opportunity to warn all existing state functionaries and members of the former government as well as former public functionaries who might attempt to sabotage our efforts.

Nothing will be allowed to stand in the way of the people and such saboteurs will only open themselves up to revolutionary action. The revolution is, of course, not a witch hunt and the PNDC intends to act upon information that is scrupulously assembled and assessed and not on mere rumors. To that end, no one must see in this situation simply an opportunity to instigate the revolutionary forces for settling personal scores. Persons who mislead us will be appropriately dealt with. There are those who have already begun to spread false stories intended to create fear and panic in the country concerning the aims of the revolution. Especially in the rural areas, there will be attempts to instigate such panic as well as dry up food supplies into the urban areas and also the flow of commodities from the urban areas into the rural areas. There is no excuse for our food crisis. Why should people go hungry when large tracts of fertile land lie idle and fertilizers also lie wastefully at ports? The government will make available immediately in the rural areas the tools and other inputs for the regeneration of our agriculture.

We have all heard recent announcements exhorting traders, drivers and others to reduce the prices of goods and services. We are encouraged in our observation that this call for voluntary price control has been complied with by certain groups but there are others who refuse to recognize the changed times. They do not believe that kalabule can ever be killed in this country. To them, let me address a final appeal and a very serious warning. They say there is a lot of money in the country but we know that this is in the hands of only a few very rich people. Therefore, if you sell your goods at high prices, what you are saying is that only the rich should be able to buy. The poor people cannot buy; if they cannot buy, they will be forced to steal in order to be able to buy. It is therefore in the interest of all to ensure that prices are within manageable limits and when you are fixing your prices, please remember that there are a lot of people in this country who earn 12 cedis a day. There are pensioners who are paid 100 cedis a month. There are a lot more who are unemployed and who get nothing. If this appeal is not heeded, we shall be left with no alternative but to use our own methods to ensure that citizens are assured a decent living. We trust that it will not be necessary to resort to this alternative because we believe in the very good sense of Ghanaians.

The PNDC is setting up a task force under the Electoral Commission designated and reorganized as the National Commission for Democracy as a channel not only for educating the rural committees and communities but effectively making government aware of the conditions of these areas. This should also create the necessary atmosphere in the rural areas to enable the food distribution corporation and the allied agencies as well as private distribution networks to ensure the movement of food supplies and commodities throughout the length and breadth of our country. This is in the light of our stated acknowledgement that democracy is not realized merely by having a machinery for registering voters and getting them to vote every 4 years but also by there being machinery for identifying the needs of these voters in between the election period and monitoring the realization of these needs. With the proscription of all political parties, the former executives of the proscribed political parties are to submit within 21 days winding up statements declaring their assets and liabilities to the National Commission for Democracy. We require also that all party propaganda vehicles be surrendered to the office of the PNDC at Burma Camp with immediate effect. All ministers and their deputies are also required to surrender their official vehicles to the office of the PNDC forthwith and MP's are required to surrender their recently acquired vehicles.

The task of nation building and the new orientation which have developed will require immense sacrifices from all of us. In particular, we feel that the fresh energies of the youth of this country will be the most taxed. We note with respect and admiration the vanguard role that the student movements of this country played in not only assisting the AFRC during its limited period in office but also the decisive role of the students in the campaign against the machinations of Acheampong and his colleagues under the formula of union government. (?Still on) this obvious revolutionary potential of the students of all our institutions as well as indeed the lecturers who constitute a wealth of important talents to deal with the problems of our nation, we are expecting these institutions to put their higher learning into concrete and immediate use for solving the problems of this nation. The democratic educational policy that was instituted in this country at independence is what has provided skilled manpower that is now available not only to so many other African countries but in international agencies and institutions all over the world even in developed countries. And we are entitled to ask: Did that country spend all those resources simply to create our poverty? — simply so that all the trainees can scatter abroad for personal comforts and not contribute anything to our improvement? What use is this expensive education if its beneficiaries only see it as an avenue of personal enrichment and thereby exploit their own people. Have our students simply been waiting to get degrees in June so they can escape the crisis and find brighter pastures outside the country of their brith and their eventual destiny? We know that the development of other African countries is being served by the provision of our skilled manpower and we are not asking people to flood back and abandon their committments elsewhere. But we would appeal especially to the teachers, nurses and technicians, who came back to spend the Christmas vacation, to consider whether they should not stay on to contribute to this new program of reconstruction.

We have further decided with immediate effect to constitute a number of task forces consisting of students of all three universities, including the medical and law schools as well as the students of the polytechnics, the Institute of Professional Studies, the Ghana Institute of Journalism, the National Film and Television Institute and all equivalent institutions of higher education. These task forces will operate under some of the new units we are creating as well as under existing organizations. The machinery and vehicle reclamation units will liaise with the existing roads and building research unit at Kimasi University of Science and Technology to reinstate the industrial plans of this country as well as the road networks. The National Commission for Democracy will utilize a number of these task forces to provide the context of informational and material inputs in the rural areas and the transportation network to enable not only the much-needed agriculture takeoff but also a free flow of food and commodities across the whole country.

For the immediate provision of teaching and basic schools facilities in our schools and colleges, a number of these task forces will be placed under the faculty of education at the University of Cape Coast. Through these task forces, it is also expected to obtain data regarding the teaching and material requirements of our schools. A number of task forces intended to make effective the public services and banks will operate under a management unit based at the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration at Greenhill. Task forces designed to assist in the news media will be put under a unit based at the National Film and Television Institute. The necessity for this immediate reorganization of all our national institutions needs no further justification and, considering the demands to be made on our students, we direct that the reopening of the second term of the universities, including the medical and law schools, be suspended. The second and third terms of the academic year will be reorganized to run into the period of the normal long vacation. The polytechnics, however, which take external examinations, will run their second and third terms normally so that their students will play their parts in this program immediately after their examinations. Secondary school and other second cycle institution students will also join this program fully during their normal long vacation. And we are directing that even before then, all such institutions establish school farms with immediate effect on which all students will work in shifts. The UNESCO model for establishing school farms is to be adopted.

These are times which will show us who the real friends of the people of Ghana are. Let the world know that Ghanaians are determined to make democracy really work for the ordinary man, not just for a small group of people to exploit them and ride over their misery. Let the world know that Ghanaians want a government with an agenda, not just a talking shop, and that this is a democratic revolution to assure for our people the basic conditions of their survival. Their right to eat and feed their families, to be clothed, to attend to their health needs through the provision of basic medical facilities, the right to education for their children so that what they themselves have not been able to attain, their children can work to it. If any country or government feels it can rally to the defense of the rejected leaders they had better think again. Let me repeat: If any country or government feels it can rally to the defense of the rejected leaders, they had better think again because they were not leaders. We are appealing to the African peoples, our neighbors in particular and their governments, to show solidarity with us in this critical time even as they did in our better times past.

Our solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa in their struggle to free themselves from alien domination is naturally strengthened by our new commitment. Our commitment to the nonaligned movements in the world is also firm.

The defense and consolidation of our independence and the sovereignty of our people is our primary goal. We know that the concerted national effort we seek will be spurned by those who live in idle comfort and welcome any oppression that will sustain their situation. Such people thus can count themselves out of the struggle ahead. Let them know that they must not stand in the way or try to instigate foreign countries against us because the people who yearn for a better, more dignified and more just nation outnumber them by far. Because the people, moved by the aspirations of justice that all our traditions contain and who have seen these aspirations trampled upon by the brazen injustices committed by political racketeers and parasites, are now ready to give even the very last breath they have for the deep and lasting changes that they deserve. Some of our soldiers have already made the sacrifice and we know it cannot be in vain. They made it in the knowledge that true man or woman does not seek the path where advantage lies but rather the path where duty lies with honor. For their sakes and for our own in this country, we must not fail and we cannot fail. We wish you all a really happy new year. Long live Ghana. Long live its proud people. Thank you.

Explains 'People's Tribunals'

AB060749 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Flight Lieutenant Rawlings has declared that the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] intends to harness all talents in the nation and not just those of the youth. The PNDC is even prepared to use the talents of persons who have featured in the previous government in positions where they have shown their mettle and where they can make a contribution. In a nationwide broadcast yesterday, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, however, made it clear that this can only be if such persons recognize and accept the new and deeper commitments of the people of Ghana.

But those who have committed crimes against the people cannot be allowed to go scot-free. He announced that people's tribunals, which will conduct the investigations and trials, will only act on the basis of investigations conducted and evidence properly assembled. These trials will be public but the tribunals will not be fettered in their procedures by technical rules which, in the past, have perverted the course of justice and enabled criminals to go free.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings explained that the people's tribunals are not meant as replacements for the regular courts but the PNDC will not expect the regular courts to superintend the operations of the tribunals. The council expects each body to respect the boundaries of the other to make room for peaceful coexistence. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said even though each body will be acting in its own confines, the PNDC believes that ultimately it will be for people to decide the correctness or otherwise of the judgment of the two systems. This is one way in which the dispensation of justice itself will be democratized.

PNP, DEFENSE OFFICIALS ARRESTED NEAR BORDERS

AB051423 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The former national chairman of the People's National Party [PNP], Nana Okutwer Bekoe, has been arrested at Kutse, a border town in the Volta region. A police source told a Ghana Broadcasting Corporation correspondent that Nana Okutwer Bekoe was arrested in a joint police-border guard operation.

Also arrested on the Western border is the former deputy minister of defense, Mr J.A. Garbah. He was carrying on him 115,000 cedis. Mr C.C. Fitih, majority leader in the dissolved Parliament, reported himself to the Kyebi police in the eastern region, while Dr Ayeh-Kumi, a leading member of the proscribed PNP had to be escorted to the cantonments police station in Accra. Fifty-nine persons have so far reported at the station. The latest include Mr Odoi-Sykes, former MP for Ashiedu-Keteke and Mrs Ametor-Williams, former MP for Ada.

PNDC DISMISSES EDITOR OF DAILY GRAPHIC

AB052128 Accra Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The editor of the DAILY GRAPHIC, Mr George Aidoo, has been dismissed from office. A statement issued from the office of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] said Mr Kodjo Yanka has been appointed the new editor with immediate effect.

The statement explained that move is in line with the PNDC's declared intention of ridding the country of all kinds of corruption. The statement recalled that somewhere in November 1980, the People's National Party [PNP] administration fabricated a story calculated to destroy the gains of June 4th. As part of this fabrication, Flight Lt Rawlings was supposed to have gone to the offices of the DAILY GRAPHIC and frightened the editorial staff with what the statement called knock-about stories of a bloody revolution in which thousands would lose their lives.

Several members of the editorial staff wrote to dissociate themselves from the publication, yet the GRAPHIC refused to publish this piece of information from a section of its own staff. The statement said investigations have established that the story was concocted by the then military intelligence in collaboration with Mr Kofi Batsa, former chairman of the Publicity Committee of the PNP, and Mr Kofi Badu, chairman of the dissovled press commission. This was with the active connivance of the then editor, Nana Ado Twum, and Mr George Aidoo.

SPECIAL BRANCH, SECURITY PERSONNEL TO REPORT

AB051430 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] All personnel of the Special Branch, both policemen and civilians, in Accra are requested to report at the national police headquarters immediately. Similarly, all personnel of the Special Branch in the regions should report to the nearest regional police headquarters. A statement from the Public Relations Directorate of the Ghana Police Service said civilian security personnel attached to the Castle should also report to the national police headquarters without delay.

NUNOO-MENSAH GIVES ASSURANCES TO DIPLOMATS

AB051849 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has assured diplomatic missions in Ghana that it will continue to maintain the cordial relations with countries they represent. The council however emphasized that this would depend on the respect for the territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's affairs. The assurance was given by the chief of defense staff [CDS], Brig Nunoo-Mensah, at a meeting with diplomats in Accra today. He said the circumstance of modern life has made all countries interdependent and they have no alternative but to cooperate in building an equitable and just international community, for in this lies progress and survival. Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah assured the diplomats that the PNDC would play a full role in contributing to the realization of this objective. He said the council is aware of some matters which are causing concern to the diplomats. He asked them to submit such matters to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The CDS assured them that satisfactory solutions would be found to their problems.

ARMY COMMANDER QUIANOO ADDRESSES PNDC SUPPORTERS

AB052158 Accra Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Workers, students and voluntary organizations in Accra today continued their demonstrations in support of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC]. For the past 3 days, such demonstrations have become very common in Accra, and today it was the turn of the workers of the Bank of Ghana, electricity and water and sewage corporations and the produce buying division [PBD] to throw in their support for the revolution.

At Burma Camp, the army commander, Brigadier Quianoo, addressed the demonstrators. He said the workers' demonstrations manifest their preparedness for action. He said the PNDC will never disappoint the masses, for, as he put it, Flight Lt Rawlings is sensitive to human suffering. Brigadier Quianoo said the blood of those who died during the revolution will never be in vain.

Explaining the imposition of the curfew, the army commander said it was not meant to punish innocent persons, but to track down culprits who are running with the nation's money.

In a resolution presented to Brigadier Quianoo, the workers of the PBD appealed to the PNDC to defreeze the accounts of the PBD, because the PBD should always have sufficient money to pay farmers who sell their cocoa.

SOLDIERS CHASE AWAY DEMONSTRATING MARKET WOMEN

AB052220 Accra Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Makola market women who went to the Burma Camp today to demonstrate their support for the revolution were chased out by armed soldiers.

According to an eyewitness, the Makola tycoons arrived at the barrier to the Recce headquarters at the Gonda Barracks in six Neoplan and four Willowbrook buses, but they were ordered to return within 3 minutes or face the consequences. Pandemonium then broke out as the drivers tried to escape from the scene with their vehicles. The witness said the women were regrouped at the Elwak Stadium only to be dispersed. They finally drove to the Accra Community Center. Observers see the soldiers' action as proper because the women had been the main cause of profiteering and cheating in the society. They had made donations of huge sums of money to the proscribed People's National Party following the trade liberalization policy. Under this policy, traders sold essential commodities at exhorbitant prices.

ASSETS, BANK ACCOUNT OF 84 OTHERS FROZEN

AB051023 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The assets and bank accounts of further 84 individuals, their wives and children, companies and organizations, have been frozen with immediate effect. They are Innocent K. Katsriku; Dr Ebenezer L. Nyakotey; Goerge A. Ggarbrah; Lawrence B. Tabasse; Dr Yakubu Sarka; Dr Bawa Awumbila; J.W. Boateng; Isaac Y. Gyapong; Mosses Y. Frempong; Alhaji Mohamed Abdulai; Miss Adeline Mate; Samuel K. Nunoo; Nii Noi Nettey; Dr Owusu Bampa; John A. Bawa; James Afful; B.D. Komlar; L.T. Ocran; K.E. Yalley; S.G. Arthur; D. Walamani; K.K. Asante; James A. Kwoffie; Boseo Alhassan; Kwesi Prempeh; E.A. Adjei; Joseph N. Wusah; Maxwell K. Awuku; S.K. Apreku; L.M. Awuni.

The others are Emmanuel Arthur; David Osei-Wusu; Mahama Awuni; J.A. Dougan; Pataku Dzobo; A. Bediako; Mr Abdulai; Alhaji Ziblim Adam; K. Antwi-Nimo; Dr Francis Acquah; Miss Faustina Nelson, People's National Party activist; Nana Krow; Alhaji Baba; Krobo Edusei; Oheneba Osei Yaw Akoto; Nana Kwesi Agyemang, Farmers Council; Asafo Boakye Partners, architects and consultants; Captan Cinema Company; Alfred Gaisie, Gaisie West Africa Ltd, Tema; G.T. Odonkor; Lieutenant Colonel Odjija and wife; J.M. Davis acting managing director, Ghana National Trading Corporation; L.K. Blay.

The rest are chairmen and members of board of directors: National Savings and Credit Bank; Deviad Associates; secretary and national organizer, Ghana Farmers Council; Alhaji Abdul Kadri Tahira; Alhaji Bashiru Futa of Volta River Authority; Alhaji Allen Mudo, Gentleman Kpabia; Alahaji Tanko; Francis K. Dadzi, former managing director, Upper Regional Development Corporation; Maj Abu Braimah, former deputy director, military intelligence; Bestworld Ltd; ABC Charter Flight; all charter companies; Alex Adjei, former MP; Yaw Adu, former director of passports; Chief I.T. Marfo, Speedway Tours; Mr Griffiths-Randolf, former speaker; G.P. Kulape of Akuse; A.L. Djabatey; Abdulai Nii Armah; Baafour K. Senkyere; A.S.A. Abban; Daniel A. Agumeh; Chicco, formerly Club 10; and S.O. Lamptey.

Secretaries' Names Deleted

AB051427 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] directs that the names of all principal secretaries should be deleted immediately from the list of those whose assets and bank accounts have been frozen. The office of the attorney-general is therefore directed to take the necessary steps immediately and advise the council by 1800 today.

According to a statement by the council, the involvment of the principal secretaries in the announcement concerning the freezing of assets should have read that all principal secretaries were being invited to meet the chief of defense staff for routine discussions. The meeting actually took place yesterday morning at 1000, at the Ministry of Defense.

ORGANIZATIONS PLEDGE SUPPORT FOR PNDC EFFORTS

AB052144 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] continues to receive messages of support from organizations and individuals. The Planning Committee of the Progressive Forum says the curious political developments call for total and full participation of all progressive forces. The forum, however, said the people expect the PNDC to vigorously pursue objectives that will eliminate all forms of exploitation and restore to them their legitimate economic rights and the dignities of life. It said mere intentions do not mean anything to a long-subjugated people, but a meaningful and conscious translation of these intentions into practical programs will bring about a reduction in the sufferings of the people.

In its message of congratulations, the Ghana Merchant Navy Officers' Association urged the PNDC to investigate certain aspects of the operations of the national shipping line, the Black Star Line [BSL]. In particular, the association asked for investigation into the circumstances leading to the appointment of the Germans to manage the BSL and their relationship with the Maritime Transport Consultants International [MISSI], a subsidiary of (Wormann Lines) which is a competitor of the BSL. The PNDC should also investigate the agreement between the Limann government and the MISSI to find out whether the German Government had a hand in the appointment of the Germans. The association also wants the PNDC to look into the recruitment of Philipine officers in 1980 to replace the dismissed Ghanaian officers and the foreign money transferred to trans-ocean lines in Singapore by the Bank of Ghana. Other matters to be investigated include the sale and repairs of some BSL ships.

The National Secretariat of the Ghana Vigilante Committee pledged support for the PNDC in its efforts to make life worth living for all. In its message, the Vigilante Committee said the PNDC has come to achieve what the committee has been trying over the years to accomplish. It hopes the PNDC will assist the committee in checking the activities of smugglers at the country's borders. The Vigilante Committee said the task of rebuilding the nation should not be the responsibility of the PNDC alone. All identifiable groups must put their shoulders to the wheel and help the PNDC achieve its aims.

A statement from the National Secretariat of the African Youth Command [AYC] appealed to its members to keep vigilance on all counterrevolutionaries who would like to undermine the gains of the current revolution by the PNDC. The AYC said after a very critical analysis of the political situation in the country, it has no alternative but to welcome the revolutionary change in Ghana to transform the corrupt, decadent economic and social structures which have over the years prevailed and nursed to serve only the interest of the few selected Ghanaians.

In a statement signed by the public relations officer, Mr Nimako Apreko, the Ghana National Farmers Council said it is convinced that the revolution would salvage the plights of the average peasant, farmer and fisherman. It ensured the public of the council's readiness to continue to mobilize farmers and fishermen to work harder to produce enough for export and for home consumption.

ANGOLA

PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS GIVES NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS

EA011414 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 1 Jan 82

[New year speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades and compatriots. The year 1981 is over. It was a year during which our people were compelled to make new and enormous sacrifices in order to defend our independence and national sovereignty, our liberty and territorial integrity.

The acts of armed aggression carried out by the racist regime of South Africa against the Angolan people since 1975 considerably increased in 1981 as a result of the deterioration of the international situation and the increase in aggressiveness of the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism.

They have resolved to give their direct support to the reactionary, fascist and unpopular regimes and subversive and counterrevolutionary organizations in all parts of the world.

This aggressive policy against progressive peoples and forces reflects the despair of imperialism which finds itself more and more unable to stop the advance of national liberation movements and the exploited working classes in their struggle for liberty and social justice.

In southern Africa, the South African racists, supported by the warmongering and reactionary circles of imperialism, have tried to change the correlation of forces, which are in favor of the sovereign countries and liberation movements, through armed provocations and acts of sabotage and the intervention of mercenaries of various nationalities against the frontline countries, particularly against the People's Republic of Angola.

The acts of aggression this year were also extended to the Republic of Seychelles.

This attitude has provoked a dangerous heightening of the military and political situation in our region. In our country, the war is waged against our people by South Africa in coordination with the counterrevolutionary UNITA gang.

This war has particularly affected Cunene and Cuando Cubango Provinces. Here, the South African Air Force systematically overflew our territory and its ground troops repeatedly violated our border under the sham pretext of pursuing SWAPO detachments.

Having carried out air reconnaissance flights over the areas in which our units of the armed forces, particularly the anti-aircraft units and command posts, are deployed, the South African Air Force attacked areas as deep as 300 kms inside Angola, along the entire southern border.

Military and civilian convoys, isolated vehicles, bridges, and tunnels (?connecting) the main highways in the south of the country were thus attacked, in order to create difficulties in supplies and bringing the movement of our troops to a halt.

Intense acts of sabotage, mine laying, ambushes and attacks on vehicles on the roads between the northeast and southeast of Ongiva were accompanied by an intense campaign to mislead international public opinion. During this campaign, the propaganda media of the racist Pretoria government used as their fundamental themes the sham Soviet threat and, as well as [words indistinct] Cuban and East German forces with radar and emplacements of missiles to protect SWAPO bases which were forming a defense cordon in southern Angola.

This aggressiveness culminated in a large-scale invasion of our Cunene Province by South African forces and mercenaries serving with them.

They were prevented from advancing beyond Cahama owing to acts of heroic resistance by our heroic FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] combatants.

At the height of the invasion, the racist army used approximately 11,000 men, 36 M-41 Centurion tanks, (?50) AML-90 armored cars and (?90) personnel carrier vehicles.

It also used artillery of [word indistinct] and 155 mm guns and [words indistinct] as well as 127 mm ground to ground rockets, and about 90 aircraft and helicopters.

At the beginning of the year, in November [as heard], we observed more than 1,617 reconnaissance flights, 100 bombing raids, 50 air machinegun attacks; 53 troop landings, 26 ground reconnaissance incursions, 67 concentrations of troops and equipment, and 34 ground attacks, together with a number of artillery shellings, mine laying and other more minor actions, which caused many victims among the civilians and the military units. They caused a great deal of destruction and enormous material damage.

The acts of provocation and constant armed attacks carried out by the racist minority Pretoria regime against our country provoked the destruction of important infrastructures of our (?country and state) and forced us to divert a considerable part of our national resources, which were to have been used in social and economic reconstruction, to be used to defend our territorial integrity and to protect and resettle the people in the attacked areas.

It is obvious that as long as Namibia does not become independent, the people of that territory under the leadership of SWAPO will continue their struggle, with the support of the entire international community. The aggressive, racist South Africa which continues to occupy Namibia illegally, will persist in and might even increase its acts of aggression.

In view of this aggressive behavior by the South African regime, of necessity we must continue to strengthen our armed forces, with the support and international solidarity of friendly countries.

We also need to consolidate the rearguard, by improving the organization of our national economy and strengthening the vigilance of the people.

Defense, economic organization and the people's vigilance are the central tasks which will absorb the main efforts of the party and government bodies, mass and social organizations during 1982. The importance of defense cannot be over-emphasized.

We must strengthen the people's vigilance, in order to neutralize the counterrevolutionary actions which internal and external enemies are trying to carry out in the rear against the main party and government leaders and against the strategic and economic objectives.

Let us heighten the people's vigilance so we can ensure a greater defence of our revolutionary and national achievements and exercise a more (?effective) control over our national heritage, production, distribution and antisocial elements and jobless persons who swarm into some of our towns, by (?employing) them in the production and agricultural sectors and in animal husbandry in rural areas.

Dear comrades and compatriots. The heavy industry section has registered an increase of production in the order of [words indistinct]. Light and food industries have increased production by three and five percent, respectively.

The year 1982 is the year for economic organization and the people's vigilance.

I wish all and sundry a prosperous new year, much dedication to and courage in the struggle for a better peaceful life, which is prosperous for all. This can only be achieved through socialism, under our party's leadership.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

DOS SANTOS: RSA 'INTRANSIGENCE' DUE TO U.S. AID

AB041217 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] The year just ended was marked by a global and multiform escalation of imperialism's most reactionary aggressiveness which has worsened the international situation, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos declared, in reply to new year wishes addressed to him by the dean of the diplomatic corps in Angola, the Vietnamese ambassador, Vu Hac Bong.

The Angolan head of state added that such aggressiveness is manifest in the intransigent defense of selfish interests in order to impose imbalance in underdeveloped countries by using force, political pressure and by the manipulation of prices of raw materials. The United States' refusal to participate in the aid of development, recently demonstrated in Cancun, and the unilateral reduction of its financial aid to international bodies are clear proof of such aggressiveness, the Angolan head of state again said.

Concerning the situation in southern Africa, the Angolan head of state once again denounced South Africa's repeated aggression of which the people of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe are the victims. Jose Eduardo dos Santos again accused the South African regime of armed aggression and economic sabotage against independent states of the region and of refusing to cooperate with the United Nations to find an internationally accepted peaceful solution to the Namibian problem. We are stressing this point because South Africa's intransigence stems basically from the moral and material support it gets from the United States, the Angolan head of state added. We believe it is possible to find a peaceful and rapid path to the solution of this problem and to see the proclamation of Namibia's independence in 1982, in accordance with the desire expressed by the international community, the comrade president said.

Finally, the Angolan head of state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, later received the wishes of the Methodist Church moderator, (Emilion de Calvahilles) and the archbishop of Luanda, (Andre Nuaga).

PRESIDENT SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT

AB011232 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1125 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 31 Dec (ANGOP) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message to the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary [as heard] of the launching of the Palestinian people's armed struggle.

The Angolan head of state said in his message: The development of the armed struggle of the Palestinian people led by the PLO and the consequent victories over the expansionist forces backed by American imperialism are facts that prove, from day to day, the inevitable triumph of your just cause for the total liberation of the motherland.

The message went on to say: The latest maneuvers by the Zionist regime of Israel to annex more Arab territory and its relations with the racist regime of South Africa have increased world tension, thereby creating a further threat to international security and peace. We are convinced that these Machiavellian maneuvers will lead the Arab people to intensify their struggle for freedom and social justice.

LEADERS SEND CASTRO ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

President's Message

EA021502 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] The president of the MPLA-Labor Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola, [PRA] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, sent a message of congratulations to Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Council of State of Cuba, on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' message hailed the great achievements and gains of the heroic brotherly Cuban people under the leadership of their vanguard, the Cuban Communist Party, during the last 23 years of the triumph of the Cuban revolution.

The president of the party and the republic reaffirmed that under the clairvoyant leadership of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, the strong bases built since the unforgettable times of the national liberation struggle will firmly continue to guarantee the defense of the Cuban revolution toward the construction of an advanced socialist society.

On this date of supreme significance to your country, please accept wishes for strengthening friendly ties of solidarity and cooperation existing between us in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and all forms of social oppression for the triumph of peace and socialism.

Those were the contents of the Angolan head of state's message to Fidel Castro on the occasion of yet another anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution.

Foreign Minister's Message

AB011158 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1130 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 31 Dec (ANGOP) -- Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge sent a congratulatory message on Wednesday to his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca, on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the victory of the revolutionary people of Cuba.

In the message, the Angolan foreign minister expressed the hope that further successes in the struggle against American imperialism will strengthen the courage and resolve of the forces which love peace and justice.

He also praised the determination of the Cuban people, who on so many occasions have mixed their blood with that of the Angolan people in the struggle against imperialism and racism.

CURRENT OIL INDUSTRY SITUATION EVALUATED

AB031205 Paris AFP in English 1153 GMT 3 Jan 82

[By Marie Joannidis]

[Excerpt] Luanda, 3 Jan (AFP) -- Marxist Angola survives with the willing aid of United States oil companies, all too eager to exploit the mineral wealth which is the main prop of the country's economy.

Despite sabotage and other attacks by South Africa and the opposition UNITA movement, allegedly backed by Pretoria, Angola's production for 1981 will be found to total between 8 and 9 million tons of good quality crude, officials here say.

In 1980 the oilfields, located in the Cabinda coastal enclave bordered on three sides by Congo, turned out 7 million tons, earning 80 percent of Angola's export revenue and making the country Africa's third largest oil producer after Nigeria and Gabon.

Unlike the other two, Angola is not a member of the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC) and has other matters to worry about at the moment. But it could join the grouping later on, and certainly shares the problems of other producers arising from the world oil glut.

However, the oil revenues, inflated by the rise in world prices of the past few years, have been a welcome boost to an economy suffering from the war in the south and a crucial lack of management personnel.

A year ago the price of Angolan crude was fixed at $38.75 a barrel -- comparable with the top of the OPEC league -- but it has since fallen to just over $34, leaving a sizeable gap to be made up.

The authorities had estimated a total income from exports -- coffee, diamonds and other products as well as oil -- of some $2 billion for 1981, but now the figure is expected to be of the order of $1.4 to $1.5 billion.

Even so, Angola is optimistic about the future of its oil industry, which has expanded with the arrival of new foreign companies. Promising new finds were announced a year ago, notably by the U.S. Gulf concern and by French ELF.

Experts predict that by 1985 production will have doubled to some 15 million tons annually, and some even put forward a figure of 25 million tons (half a million barrels a day), though this is seen as less realistic.

A month ago the war in the south reached Luanda, and the oil industry. Storage tanks and pipelines were destroyed in an attack on the country's only oil refinery, which was claimed by Jonas Savimbi's union for the total independence of Angola (UNITA).

But the Angolans blamed the South Africans themselves, and showed newsmen the remains of a white man who they said was blown up by a mine he was handling, and documents in Afrikaans allegedly found at the scene.

This premature blast limited the damage to the refinery, and a well-informed Angolan source said the plant -- owned principally by the Angolan oil company Sonangol and the Belgian Petrofina concern -- should be back in full operation within three months. Total damage to the refinery is estimated at between $15 and $18 million.

NAMIBIA

DIRK MUDGE CALLS FOR UN IMPARTIALITY ON NAMIBIA

AB311809 Paris AFP in French 1655 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Windhoek, 31 Dec (AFP) -- For true and free elections to be held in Namibia, the United Nations has to prove its total impartiality and honesty, declared Dirk Mudge, president of the Namibian Council of Ministers on Thursday evening.

In his end of year message, Mudge said the initiatives of the five countries of the contact group (United States, UK, France, FRG, Canada), after the failure of the Geneva conference, have not yielded any concrete and positive results.

Mudge, also leader of Namibia's principal internal party, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, also thanked the security forces who have forced our enemies to their knees and exhorted the people of South-West Africa to unite to counter foreign interference and threats against future peace.

OFFICER REPORTS CUBAN SOLDIERS KILLED, CAPTURED

LD052314 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Security forces in South-West Africa/Namibia have killed a Cuban soldier and captured another during a followup operation against SWAPO terrorists in the operational area. Making the announcement in Windhoek, the acting general officer commanding the territory's force, Brig Jan Klopper, said Cuban soldiers intervened during the operation. In the ensuing fire, one Cuban was shot dead and another captured by security forces.

SWAPO COMMUNIQUE ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

EA311506 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] A communique released in Luanda yesterday says the Central Committee of SWAPO met in plenary session 23-27 December to analyze the military and political situation in Namibia. The communique revealed that the SWAPO Central Committee had met at a time when forces of imperialism and reaction headed by the United States are redoubling their attacks against forces of peace, national liberation and social progress. Encouraged by a solid protector, the militarist administration of Reagan, the Pretoria regime is setting up obstacles to prevent the decolonization of Namibia and, at the same time, is carrying out acts of destablzation against the PRA [People's Republic of Angola], using its own troops, foreign mercenaries and counterrevolutionary groups, the communique added.

The SWAPO Central Committee condemned imperialist attempts to impose a neocolonialist regime in Namibia, limit its sovereignty, hinder the application of UN Security Council Resolution 435 and plant puppet parties in the country in order to isolate SWAPO.

The SWAPO communique expressed the organization's gratitude to socialist community countries and appealed to progressive forces of Africa and the world for moral, material and diplomatic assistance in the liberation struggle of the Namibian people. It also appealed to peace-loving forces to intensify the international campaign against the illegal occupation of Namibia and to support SWAPO's armed struggle for national liberation and independence.

SWAPO LEADER URGES FURTHER STRUGGLE IN NEW YEAR

EA011350 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 31 Dec 81

[New Year message from SWAPO President Sam Nujoma; date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots, revolutionary sons and daughters of Namibia, comrades. We are one again at an important landmark in the revolutionary history of mankind, that is today, the eve of the new year, 1982.

As we are observing this important occasion, I would like to start by congratulating, on behalf of the Central Committee of our mighty SWAPO, all the compatriots of our country. I congratulate more sincerely and warmly our commanders and the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN. I salute our heroic organizers and leaders inside the country as well as I would wish to profoundly congratulate and thank our members, supporters, sympathizers and all those forces which are friendly to our revolution. I congratulate the wings and mass organizations of our movement, SWAPO, SWAPO Women Council, SWAPO Elders Council, SWAPO Youth League, SWAPO Pioneers Movement, National Union of Namibian Workers, and others, which are not the least participants in our protracted struggle to free our country and to build a democratic happy future.

Fellow countrymen. Allow me, on this occasion, to refer to the successes which our gallant fighters have scored against the terrorist, occupationist troops of South Africa in Namibia. To be brief, I would confine myself to the period starting 26 August last year, to this very moment. I myself was proud to say that, despite sophisticated armament in the hands of the fascists in Pretoria, our fighting people are carrying out, increasingly, a successful armed operation throughout our country and in particular the north-western, northern, north-eastern and north-central regions of Namibia.

By the way, comrades, the news just came in from the enemy's news media, saying that four of its commanders were killed by SWAPO freedom fighters in the operational areas during the past 2 weeks. We would wish to ask you to keep tuning in your radios to learn more as to what is cooking for the racists in Namibia from now on.

Fellow countrymen, in the present epoch, the balance of forces are constantly shifting in favor of progressive and anti-imperialist forces, the national and social liberation, consolidation and expansion of socialism and the advancement of science and technology, within the socialist community. With concrete material assistance and support, rendered by the socialist countries to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Asia and to the former Portuguese African colonies of Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Angola have gained decisive independence and are actively giving support to those who are still fighting the just cause of national independence.

Faced with upsurge of this (?cause) and in defense of the decaying capitalist system, which is characterized by acute contradictions and economic recession, depression and inflation, the imperialist forces have resorted to open militarism, aggressive and hostile acts against the socialist progressive countries in the Nonaligned Movement. The constant threat posed by reactionary forces against the nonaligned Republic of Cuba, socialist Ethiopia, Nicaragua and the People's Republic of Angola, as well as other frontline states, Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana and Zimbabwe, just to mention a few, is a clear testimony of international imperialist plot to impede the progress for national and social liberation, peace and justice.

In addition, imperialism has gone on a rampage offensive (?aimed at) engulfing and provoking the socialist countries by deploying massive thermonuclear missiles, acquiring military bases at strategic points of the globe and frantically embarking upon the development of the deadly neutron bomb, thus trying to frustrate the efforts of the socialist community for disarmament and peace.

More serious is the nuclear technology, know-how [words indistinct], that these imperialist countries, notably the United States and the FRG, have been giving to their irresponsible racist clients in Pretoria, which poses a threat to peace and international security in the southern African victory [as heard].

In Namibia, the racist regime, with the blessing of and abetted by its imperialist allies and mentors, continues to perpetuate with supremacy through the entrenchement of its reactionary policy to divide our people on ethnic bases and imposition of a neocolonial regime on our people against their will and arrest, detention and [word indistinct] torture and killings and brutalization of our people, especially leaders, members and supporters of SWAPO.

Today, racist South Africa, in pursuit of that goal, has changed Namibia into a war zone. More than 100,000 racist South African troops are deployed throughout the length and breadth of our motherland. Heavy armament ruined the surface soil of our land and mowed down our people in vindictive vengeance. Our mothers, sisters and daughters have become targeted victims of rape and abuse. Our fathers, brothers and sons have perished in hails of racist bullets, as suspected potential enemies of the system.

Hundreds have disappeared in mysterious circumstances, three score or more are incarcerated at Robben Island and in South African dungeons, several others, known and unknown, continue to languish in concentration camps such as the one at (Hartap) or secret prison cells all over Namibia.

Fellow countrymen and compatriots. As we are now entering the year 1982, I would like to reiterate the following: that SWAPO is fighting to destroy and uproot, once and for all, the present system based on unscientific myth of superiority of certain skin pigmentation and the [word indistinct] privileges of some people or races in our country.

Fascism, of whatever form must be done away with for the creation of a democratic, nonracial, society where all, and I repeat where all, the Namibian people will equally enjoy the rights and protection before the law, regardless of their colour of skin, place of origin, sex or social background.

Ours is a revolutionary struggle, which must bear a revolutionary fruit to the benefit and happiness of our people. Ours is a just cause, a legal one, for which some of our best sons and daughters, mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters sacrificed their sacred lives and for which hundreds have been maimed and crippled.

We must honor the expensive lives and blood of those selfless messiahs. We must fight to win. From now on, everything and all our efforts must be dedicated to the struggle and for victory.

In the struggle for Namibia's national and social liberation, for freedom and genuine independence, SWAPO has stood and will continue to stand out as an irrepressible force which will leave no stone unturned in leading the people of Namibia to the realization of this noble goal.

On behalf of the Central Committee of our mighty SWAPO, I would like to pledge, here, that we will continue with redoubled vigor and dedication, to spearhead the just cause of our people to final victory. From the Cunene to the Orange, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Botswana-Zambia border, Namibia shall be totally liberated and free. This is a task which we must accomplish.

We know and we are aware that the attention and hearts of our fraternal friends and those progressive peace-loving and democratic states which are supporting our struggle are focused on us, urging us to fight and score final victory.

I would like to thank from the bottom of my heart, those states and governments, especially the frontline states, the OAU, the socialist countries, states of the Nonaligned Movement, Nordic countries, support groups, organizations and individuals, who continue to contribute concrete and visible material assistance, political and diplomatic support to our struggle.

I would also like to extend unflinching solidarity and our unqualified support to the people of South Africa, led by the ANC. We (?applaud) the bravery of the fighting combatants of Umkhonto We Ssizzwe, who are inflicting devastating punches on the racist enemy, deep inside its military, economic and commercial nerve.

The struggle of the people of South Africa is intractably ours. Together with the ANC, we shall march to final victory.

We call on Africa, the Nonaligned Movement and socialist countries to continue, to resolutely stand up against this beligerent and provocative racist entity, which, for years now, like Zionist Israel, has increasingly constituted a threat to peace and security.

We appeal to all progressive and peace-loving forces to extend concrete, visible, solidarity support and assistance to the People's Republic of Angola, as well as other frontline states and SWAPO of Namibia, and to ANC of South Africa.

Comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions must be imposed in this coming year, 1982, on the satanic regime of Pretoria. It is time to act now. The international community must not succumb to imperialist pressures, intrigues and plots. On our part, and in the revolutionary spirit and traditions of our ancestoral fathers, we, of SWAPO of Namibia, say: We will die fighting until every inch of Namibia is free and independent. The struggle continues, victory is certain.

SOUTH AFRICA

PRIME MINISTER WARNS OF SOVIET EXPANSIONISM

CA311110 Johannesburg International Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says that although a number of important issues will require the attention of the government next year the security of the country will remain the number one priority. In an interview with the SABC, Mr Botha said that the price of freedom was constant vigilance and faith and [words indistinct] from all. He also called on South Africans to approach their tasks and problems with a balanced and reasonable attitude and not present the state with excessive demands.

On the subject of South African relations with other countries Mr Botha said this country was of major strategic importance and in addition it had (?mineral) resources which were indispensable to the free world. South Africa could be a valid ally provided that other countries refrained from interfering in its internal affairs. If friendly countries dealt with South Africa on the basis of respect and self-respect there could be fruitful cooperation between them.

Mr Botha said that the first report of the president's council on constitutional matters would probably become available next year when it would be discussed by the government. Another report which could receive attention was the one of the commission which investigated security legislation. Other matters which would come up for attention were the de Lange report on education and the report of the Steyn Commission appointed to investigate the mass media. There was also the economic development plan already discussed with representatives of the private sector which would remain under consideration.

Mr Botha described the situation throughout the world as serious with a number of crisis areas which meant that the danger of war could not be excluded. It seemed that with its indirect strategy the Soviet Union was succeeding in remaining one step ahead of the free world. This was something that needed to be checked but the free world would first have to become united in its will to resist Russian expansionism.

Mr Botha said that if events in other parts of the world were taken into consideration South Africa had much to be thankful for. She was making headway in the economic sphere and to a large degree it had also been possible to ensure the safety of her people. There had also been constitutional progress and the independence of the Ciskei was an example of yet another step taken towards realizing the idea of a confederation of independent states linked by economic and other forms of cooperation.